

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 8.

NO STICKERS WITH MEAT LABELS.

In the issue of August 10 The National Provisioner answered several inquiries concerning the label requirements of the federal meat inspection service, particularly as to the use of stickers in connection with trade labels. As was stated at that time, the government gave permission to packers to use stickers in connection with their old labels, in order to use up stocks of labels on hand before the new regulations went into effect. That permission extended only to October 1, 1907.

Verifying the information then given, the Bureau of Animal Industry has notified Secretary McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association that no stickers will be permitted after October 1 next; that only approved trade labels can be used. The Bureau's reply reads as follows:

"Referring to your letter you are advised that on and after October 1, 1907, only approved trade labels without stickers shall be affixed to meats and meat food products or the true containers thereof."

Therefore but one label may be used after October 1st. The regulations require that label to contain the true name of the product; the true name of the manufacturer (if given); the true name of the place of manufacture (if given), and the inspection legend "U. S. Inspected and Passed under the act of June 30, 1906," with the establishment number in plain characters of uniform size, separately and prominently displayed, but on the same label. The use of the name of manufacturer or place of manufacture is not required, but if given must be the true name.

BRITISH EAT MORE MEAT.

In a report made public this week in London the British Board of Agriculture shows the great increase in meat consumption among the British people, particularly in imported meat. "The greatest relative increase in food importations," says the report, "has taken place in imports of meat, of which we consume twice as much per head as we did less than twenty years ago. This is especially significant in view of the fact that there is no evidence of any diminution in the home supplies of meat. The consumption of imported breadstuffs has increased in a much less degree, notwithstanding the reduction of home supplies. The figures appear to suggest that the proportion of meat to bread in the national dietary has substantially increased, or, in other words, that the average standard of living has risen."

BIG BEEF SUPPLY COMING.

Telegraphic advices from Western points this week indicate that the movement of Western fat cattle to market on a large scale has begun. Receipts were not especially large at principal centers early in the week, but the movement from the ranges had hardly set in fully at that time. Indications are for heavy and continued receipts. A cold, rainy spring always means lots of good summer feed on the ranges, and Western cattle are said to be in fine condition.

An immense crop of beef is being matured all over the country and lower prices are a certainty, says the Live Stock World in discussing the outlook. Cattle have been selling high for months past, but the downward movement has been started and will be accelerated during September. Low grades have already declined 50 to 75c. per cwt., and while choice beefs are hugging the high point of the season they are too few in number to cut much figure in the general trade.

Conditions for beef making have been ideal this summer everywhere. With an abundance of grass and absence of flies cattle have made abnormal gains and high prices have tempted growers to stock up heavily. September, October and November will see all western stockyards filled, affording packers an opportunity to load their freezers as an insurance against scant runs during the late winter months.

CANADIAN BEEF INVESTIGATION.

The commission appointed by the Canadian government to investigate conditions affecting the livestock and meat industry in the Dominion continued its sittings this week at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The hearings had chiefly to do with the relations of the Canadian railroads to cattle shippers and exporters, and charges were made by witnesses that the roads had given certain big Canadian cattlemen great advantages over smaller shippers, including some Americans. The management of Canadian stockyards, except those at Montreal, was severely condemned.

PROVISIONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department at Washington will open bids in this city on September 3, 10 and 17 for the furnishing of 250,000 lbs. of corned beef, 40,000 lbs. of canned bacon, 40,000 lbs. of salt pork and 55,000 lbs. of canned lard to the navy yard at Mare Island, California.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO. CHANGES.

Reorganization of the Kentucky Refining Company, preliminary announcement of which was made in the columns of The National Provisioner in May last, was completed last week at Louisville, Ky., the headquarters of the company, which is one of the largest cottonseed oil concerns in the country. It was announced that E. H. Ferguson, the founder of the business, had disposed of a large portion of his stock interests in the concern, but would retain a majority of the preferred stock of the company. Mr. Ferguson's retirement as president was announced last spring, together with the fact that he would spend some time abroad for his health.

The newly-elected officers of the company are: President, R. C. Waggener; vice-president, F. W. McKee; secretary, R. W. Fort; treasurer, F. J. Fulton; directors, the officers and E. E. Paine, J. A. Van Camp, J. Campbell and Arthur M. Rutledge.

President Waggener was formerly vice-president of the company, he has been with the Kentucky Refining Company for 25 years and is regarded as one of the ablest and best-informed men in the cotton oil industry. Secretary Fort has been the sales manager of the company and has achieved an enviable record in making a name for the Kentucky products. Vice-President McKee and Treasurer Fulton are also old members of the staff. Mr. Rutledge, who has been acting president since Mr. Ferguson's retirement, is the general counsel of the company. Mr. Campbell has been an Eastern representative of the company. Mr. Van Camp is the well-known Indianapolis capitalist and packer.

OIL MILL SEASON OPEN IN VALLEY.

The Central Cotton Oil Company, of Jackson, Miss., started up its mill at that place last week, running an old seed, and it is claimed is the first mill in the South to resume operations for the new season. The company claims to have secured all the available old seed in the state, enough to run until the new crop comes in. It is not thought the season will be more than a month late, possibly not that much.

GEORGIA FERTILIZER TAX RAISED.

The Georgia legislature last week passed a bill just before adjournment increasing the inspection tax on commercial fertilizers from 10 cents to 25 cents per ton. The bill passed only after a hot fight on the part of those who claimed it would increase the cost of fertilizers 15 cents a ton.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS NEED PUBLICITY FUNDS

The usefulness of its Bureau of Publicity to the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was demonstrated last year in the general attention attracted by the bulletins issued by the bureau under the chairmanship of L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta. It is believed that the industry benefitted greatly by the publicity thus obtained, and it is desired to continue this work. This year Mr. Ransom is president of the association, and the new chairman of the Bureau of Publicity is B. F. Taylor, of Columbia, S. C., who was an associate of Mr. Ransom on the publicity committee last year, and who is one of the most active and wide-awake members of the organization.

Chairman Taylor this week issues an appeal to members of the association for funds to carry on the publicity work in the way it should be carried on. He wants to publish monthly instead of quarterly bulletins, and has plans for other work which will advertise cottonseed products. Part of the funds will come from the association treasury, but most of them must be raised by subscription among mill men, refiners and others who will be benefitted by the results of the work. Chairman Taylor asks that the trade let him know at once how much his bureau can depend on from them in carrying on this work.

The value of the publicity work was plainly evident during the past year. In making up his bulletins, the chairman of the bureau included information concerning cottonseed oil and products which would educate the general public concerning these products. They were told of the value and varied uses of the products and of their merits as compared with other products for similar uses. Such items of news were eagerly seized upon and reprinted by daily newspapers and other publications all over the country, and many of them were accompanied by editorial comment on the part of the papers publishing them. The generally current discussion of food questions caused

additional attention to be paid to the claims made by the bureau for cottonseed oil and products as healthful and wholesome food ingredients.

The public attention attracted by these bulletins justified the expense involved many times over. Chairman Taylor desires this year to carry on this work on a larger and more extended scale, and it will take more money to do it. His letter to members of the Inter-State Association, signed jointly by himself and Messrs. Jo W. Allison, of Texas, and Julian Field, of Georgia, the other members of the publicity committee, is as follows:

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 19th, 1907.

Dear Sir: At the last meeting of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the committee appointed on the Bureau of Publicity recommended that the association authorize the executive committee to appropriate from their annual funds as much money as, in their judgment, can be spared, and that an appeal be made by mail to you for voluntary subscriptions to the Bureau of Publicity. This recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted by the association.

From data covering last year's work, it appears that we will have about \$2,500 available from the association, and we need \$10,000 to accomplish the plans which we have on foot. Therefore, your committee wishes to raise \$7,500 from voluntary subscriptions. We would be very much obliged to you if you would advise us immediately what part of this subscription you are willing to make. We expect to enlarge the work of the committee considerably, as the results we have already accomplished have been so satisfactory, and we expect to publish a monthly bulletin in place of quarterly, as heretofore.

Please let us hear from you immediately, and if entirely convenient, we would be glad if you would send a check for your subscription. This can be sent either to B. F. Taylor, chairman, Columbia, S. C., or to Mr. Robt. Gibson, secretary, Dallas, Texas.

Yours very truly,

B. F. Taylor, Chairman.
Jo W. Allison,
Julian Field, Committee.

COTTONSEED MEAL VS. SEED AS A FERTILIZER

By E. B. Boykin, Special Agent, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Cotton in its early history was grown entirely for its fiber, and the value of the seed was unknown. It was considered a difficult problem to find a suitable means of disposing of the seed. The most common way of doing so was to haul it to some remote place or to dump it into some convenient stream, the object being simply to get rid of it with as little trouble as possible. Less than a century ago the seed was considered a nuisance, to be destroyed, while to-day it represents a large proportion of the value of the cotton crop.

The seed of a 12,000,000-bale crop is worth nearly \$100,000,000 in the raw state. This change in valuation has come about by degrees. The fertilizing value of the seed was first recognized, and until comparatively recent years its only uses have been for planting and fertilizing purposes. However, its uses have been multiplied and its value greatly increased by the very recent development of the cotton-seed oil mills, which is the result of the great value now attached to the oil in the seed.

Fortunately, while this oil is adapted to such a great variety of uses and has become such a valuable product, so far as is known

at present it possesses none of the ingredients which give to the seed its fertilizing properties. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, three elements which are essential to plant growth, but which are supplied so abundantly by nature that it is unnecessary to apply them artificially; hence, it is supposed that the fertilizing value of the seed is not diminished by extracting the oil, but that utility is given to a portion of the seed which had none before. Nevertheless, large quantities of seed are still used as a fertilizer without extracting the oil. The value of the oil in an ordinary crop of seed in this country will approximate \$60,000,000.

Granting that our theory is correct, that the oil has no manurial value, and that it can be extracted from the seed without decreasing its manurial value, it seems that true economy would suggest that it be extracted and this great sum added to the wealth of the country. Statistics show that of the crop of 1905, 61.9 per cent of the quantity produced was crushed and about 7 per cent was required for planting, leaving 31.1 per cent unaccounted for, which probably was utilized by the growers for fertilizer in the form of seed. The crop of 1905 produced nearly 6,000,000 tons of seed, and approximately 1,800,000 tons were applied to the land as a fertilizer. This contained about 72,000,000 gallons of oil, worth about \$18,000,000. Thus it is seen that a

large portion of this valuable product is being wasted.

Attitude of the Oil Mills.

Methods of extracting the oil have been carefully worked out. The oil-mill industry has had a phenomenal growth within recent years. Hundreds of mills have been constructed throughout the cotton belt. They have yielded handsome profits, and the mills would gladly extract the oil from the total supply of seed if they could get it from the growers. Their profits have been so great that they can certainly afford to make terms which the growers can accept. They offer from \$9 to \$20 a ton for the seed, or from 900 to 1,500 pounds of meal in exchange for a ton of seed. The terms vary according to the time of the season, usually being lowest at the beginning and gradually increasing until the close of the season.

Growers differ widely in their opinions as to the best disposition to make of the seed. As shown by the statistics previously quoted, many of them accept the terms offered by the mills. No doubt some of them underestimate the value of their seed and let the mills have it too cheap, while others overvalue it and refuse to let the mills have it at all, when they could do so on profitable terms. The trouble in both cases is that the growers need more accurate information as to the relative fertilizing value of seed.

In regions where artificial fertilizers are necessary meal is usually substituted for seed when the seed is disposed of, being obtained in many cases in exchange for seed. The growers cannot therefore deal with the mills intelligently without knowing the relative fertilizing value of seed and meal. They need some data to guide them in deciding what terms they can accept from the mills. They need to know how much meal is approximately equivalent in effect on their crops to a given quantity of seed. In order that this information may be obtained and made available for their use the Department of Agriculture is conducting a series of experiments in comparing seed with meal. These experiments are being carried on in connection with Mr. John C. Fletcher's cotton farm at McColl, S. C., and, beginning in 1905, have thus far extended over a period of two years.

Testing Seed in Comparison With Meal.

In this work no attempt has been made to solve any technical problems. The object has been to make the test perfectly practical. Seed has been tested in comparison with meal under as nearly as possible the same conditions that exist in the practice of growers. Three tests have been made. Forty bushels of seed to the acre have been tested in comparison with 600 pounds of meal, and 30 and 20 bushels have been compared with corresponding quantities of meal. The quantities of seed tested are probably those most commonly used by growers in general practice. Acre plats were used, as it was thought that results from them would be more reliable than from smaller plats. * * *

It was decided that the necessary quantities of acid phosphate and kainit or potash to make a properly balanced fertilizer should be added to the seed in each case. There was some difficulty in determining how much meal should be tested in comparison with the various quantities of seed. However, this was done by estimating what quantity was necessary to make a properly balanced fertilizer with the same amount of acid phosphate and kainit or potash that was employed on the corresponding plats on which whole cotton seed was used as a fertilizer.

There is a popular belief among growers who advocate the use of seed as a fertilizer that it has a more lasting effect and is more valuable for the permanent improvement of the soil than meal. In order to determine whether or not this theory is correct, the tests were repeated the second year, all the plats being fertilized as they were the first year, so that the seed plats would have the advantage of any residual effect from the first year's manuring. As will be seen, the

(Concluded on page 28.)

NOTABLE INCREASE IN OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT

The output of oleomargarine in the United States last year, as indicated in the figures published last week by The National Provisioner, shows a marked increase over any previous year since the enactment of the infamous Grout law in 1902, which nearly wiped out the industry by putting a 10-cent tax on colored oleo, with a 1/4 cent tax on the uncolored article, and no tax at all on butter.

According to the figures contained in the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the amount of oleomargarine on which the federal tax was paid during the year ending June 30, 1907, was 68,988,850 lbs. This is over 15,000,000 lbs. more than in the previous year, and indicates the first really marked stimulus in production since the enforcement of the prohibitory tax. Oleo production, as indicated by the tax paid on it, is shown as follows for the year before the discriminatory law was put into effect, and for each year since. The trend of production may be followed from these figures:

	Pounds.
1902	123,133,853
1903	72,848,761
1904	48,071,850
1905	49,881,644
1906	53,146,659
1907	68,988,850

The impetus given to oleomargarine production during the past year, and particularly to colored oleo, may be in a measure attributed to high butter prices and the scarcity of standard grades of that article. Butter prices were boosted up to such a figure that even with the 10 cent tax as a handicap colored oleo could compete to an extent with the cow product on a price basis. That it was accepted so extensively as a butter substitute is indicative of the gradually lessening prejudice against oleomargarine on the part of the consuming public, which is beginning to realize how it has been deceived to its own cost by the butter interests.

The revenue figures show that taxes were paid on 5,152,466 lbs. of colored oleomargarine last year, as compared to only a little over 2,500,000 lbs. in the previous year. In 1904 only about 1,500,000 lbs. of colored oleomargarine was produced. Retail dealers last year paid special taxes for selling colored oleo amounting to over \$30,000, which was \$8,000 greater than the amount paid in the preceding year.

Retailers Booming the Trade.

Special taxes paid by retailers for selling uncolored oleo increased nearly \$12,000 over the previous year, showing that the trade is making a determined effort to put oleomargarine before the public on its merits as a wholesome and healthful food product, re-

gardless of coloring or other appeal to the fancy of the customer.

A leading oleomargarine manufacturer won an important victory in court during the year in a Wisconsin case, in which refined cottonseed oil used in oleo manufacture was declared to be a necessary ingredient and not a coloring matter, though its use did give the product a distinctive yellow shade. This decision was later overruled by a higher court, but has been taken up on appeal, and there are good grounds for the belief that the growing use of high grade refined cottonseed oil in oleo making will be sustained, not only as to its incidental effects as a colorant, but also as to its value as a primary constituent of the product.

The report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Capers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, shows the amount of oleomargarine, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter on which taxes were paid to be as follows, compared to the previous year:

	1906.	1907.
Oleomargarine lbs.....	53,146,659	*68,988,850
Adulterated butter, lbs.....	20,515	68,586
Process or renovated butter, lbs.	54,016,228	63,751,640

*Includes 5,152,466 at 10 cents and 63,836,384 at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Figures showing the taxes collected on these products under various requirements, compared with the amounts for the previous year, are as follows:

Oleomargarine:	1906.	1907.
Oleomargarine, domestic, artificially colored in imitation of butter	\$255,102.71	\$515,246.00
Oleomargarine, free from coloration that causes it to look like butter of any shade of yellow	126,489.08	150,500.96
Oleomargarine imported from foreign countries .....	.....	.....
Manufacturers of oleomargarine (special tax)	23,005.90	27,619.55
Retail dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	30,462.00	38,622.48
Retail dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	67,243.09	79,077.00
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine artificially colored in imitation of butter (special tax)	7,920.00	8,006.67
Wholesale dealers in oleomargarine free from artificial coloration (special tax)	59,815.15	59,477.75
Total	\$570,037.93	\$887,641.31
Adulterated butter:		
Adulterated butter manufactured or sold, etc.....	\$2,051.50	\$6,858.60
Manufacturers of adulterated butter (special tax)	5,254.93	5,125.00
Retail dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	242.00	.....
Wholesale dealers in adulterated butter (special tax)	1,710.00	760.00
Total	\$9,258.43	\$12,743.60
Process or renovated butter:		
Process or renovated butter manufactured or sold, etc.....	\$135,040.57	\$159,379.10
Manufacturers of process or renovated butter (special tax)	3,037.52	2,416.69
Total	\$138,078.09	\$161,795.79

JULY MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORTS WERE GREATER

Preliminary official reports of the exports of meats and meat products from the United States for the month of July, as stated in last week's issue of The National Provisioner, show an increase in export values over recent months and over the same month of last year. These preliminary figures furnished by the Bureau of Statistics include about 91 per cent. of the total export movement, and show the value of exports of meat products for July to have been \$16,794,928. This does not

include dairy products. It is the best showing of any month of the year to date, and is about two and a half millions better than July, 1906. Exports of meat animals also show an increase in value of nearly half a million dollars compared to July, 1906.

Export movements for July show a falling-off in cured beef of three million pounds compared to a year ago; bacon, seven million pounds less; smaller losses in hams and oleomargarine. The rest of the list shows gains,

fresh beef leading with nine million pounds; lard, nearly eight million pounds; oleo oil, four and a half million pounds; tallow, a million pounds. Even canned beef exports showed a slight gain compared to July, 1906, which was the month when the packinghouse agitation had begun to cut down that trade most severely.

For the seven months of 1907 to date the export showing in meat products is over three and a half million dollars less than that of the same period in 1906. Canned beef exports were about ten million pounds less; cured beef, fourteen million pounds less; bacon, one hundred and five million pounds less; oleomargarine, nearly five million pounds less. Though thirty-six million pounds less of lard was exported, the value was nearly a million dollars greater. Oleo oil shipments fell off a million pounds, but the value increased about three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Increased trade shows in fresh beef, twenty-one million pounds more; tallow, eighteen million pounds more; hams, fifteen million pounds more; pork, about the same increase.

Detailed figures showing the quantities exported and values for July and for the seven months of the year, compared to similar periods last year, are as follows:

CATTLE.—July, 1906, 33,999 head, value \$2,575,873; July, 1907, 34,134 head, value \$3,036,071. For seven months ending July, 1906, 292,673 head, value, \$24,113,714; same period, 1907, 238,140 head, value \$21,492,851.

HOGS.—July, 1906, 1,206 head, value \$14,048; July, 1907, 2,523 head, value \$29,461. For seven months ending July, 1906, 13,685 head, value \$165,131; same period, 1907, 16,263 head, value \$200,996.

SHEEP.—July, 1906, 10,329 head, value \$36,762; July, 1907, 4,569 head, value \$19,173. For seven months ending July, 1906, 92,327 head, value \$519,621; same period, 1907, 72,446 head, value \$448,098.

CANNED BEEF.—July, 1906, 1,103,152 lbs., value \$110,550; July, 1907, 1,308,825 lbs., value \$144,750. For seven months ending July, 1906, 28,751,045 lbs., value \$2,817,079; same period, 1907, 9,291,085 lbs., value \$991,187.

FRESH BEEF.—July, 1906, 16,467,150 lbs., value \$1,546,191; July, 1907, 25,522,926 lbs., value \$2,686,397. For seven months ending July, 1906, 155,960,723 lbs., value \$14,223,869; same period, 1907, 176,902,713 lbs., value \$16,971,919.

CURED BEEF.—July, 1906, 7,363,468 lbs., value \$508,194; July, 1907, 4,316,491 lbs., value \$274,715. For seven months ending July, 1906, 43,372,873 lbs., value \$2,607,653; same period, 1907, 29,406,070 lbs., value \$1,834,443.

TALLOW.—July, 1906, 9,719,403 lbs., value \$502,378; July, 1907, 10,831,605 lbs., value \$698,132. For seven months ending July, 1906, 57,387,130 lbs., value \$2,914,432; same period, 1907, 75,709,462 lbs., value \$4,572,779.

BACON.—July, 1906, 27,098,265 lbs., value \$2,766,877; July, 1907, 20,316,984 lbs., value \$2,198,907. For seven months ending July, 1906, 228,035,041 lbs., value \$23,248,303; same period, 1907, 123,438,941 lbs., value \$13,296,223.

HAMS.—July, 1906, 19,200,111 lbs., value \$2,096,052; July, 1907, 19,081,709 lbs., value \$2,275,803. For seven months ending July, 1906, 109,246,344 lbs., value \$11,435,024; same period, 1907, 124,120,523 lbs., value \$14,392,304.

PORK (fresh, salted or pickled).—July, 1906, 10,543,102 lbs., value \$908,077; July, 1907, 11,378,145 lbs., value \$1,188,867. For seven months ending July, 1906, 91,255,700 lbs., value \$7,676,880; same period, 1907, 106,901,568 lbs., value \$10,226,144.

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Realizing that many of its readers are vitally interested in patents on packinghouse machinery, trade-marks which are extremely valuable and brands which have become famous, and all of which may be used by unscrupulous persons if not properly secured in the first place and protected afterward, The National Provisioner has made arrangements with one of the leading firms of patent and trade-mark lawyers in the United States, whereby their services may be secured at the lowest rates commensurate with first-class work. For particulars address

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TRADE GLEANINGS

The loss on the Armstrong Packing Company's lard refinery at Dallas, Tex., which was destroyed by fire on August 12, amounted to \$100,000, fully covered by insurance.

The Louisville Abattoir Company's plant on East Greene street, Louisville, Ky., which was burned last week, suffered a loss of \$60,000.

The Franco-American Leather Company, of Kittery, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. President, A. E. Knowlton; treasurer, O. S. Paul; clerk, J. M. Hawes.

The cold storage plant of the National Packing Company at South St. Joseph, Mo., was struck by lightning and burned on August 15, causing a loss of \$60,000.

Hollway Brothers, meat dealers at Pontiac, Mich., have begun the manufacture of soap, a building having been equipped by them for that purpose.

The Remmers Soap Company, of Cincinnati, O., has purchased a large tract of land at St. Bernard, on which a large factory will be erected.

The slaughter house of Kondele Brothers at West Point, Neb., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000.

The Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company at Eunice, La., has purchased a plot of ground on which it will commence the erection of a mill.

The remodeling of the present buildings of the Max Hahn Packing Company at Oklahoma City, Okla., has been commenced. Preparations are being made for the purchase of live stock and the disposal of the packed meat.

The first license issued for the erection of a packing house in St. Louis under the new pure food laws was obtained by the Heil Packing Company. The building will be subject to the approval of Federal authorities and all plans and specifications must be sent to Washington for approval. The new plant is to be a five-story building at 2216-22 La Salle street. The estimated cost is \$30,000.

A number of Savannah, Ga., business men have made application for a charter for a large slaughter house and cold storage plant to be erected in that city. The capital stock is to be \$50,000 with the privilege of increasing it to \$500,000.

The four story grocers' and butchers' supply house of George Knodler at 127 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa., was destroyed by fire last week, causing a loss of \$40,000.

The Athens Live Stock Company, Athens, Wis., has been incorporated by P. Zielsdorf, G. B. Bird and M. B. Rosenberg. The capital stock is \$5,000.

The board of directors of the Pittsburgh Butchers' & Packers' Supply Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has elected the following officers: President, Albert J. Best, formerly with the Carnegie Steel Company; Fred Weil, vice-president, and W. J. Meyer, secretary and treasurer.

The Battle Creek Toilet Soap Company, Battle Creek, Mich., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock. President, Paul F. Cox; vice-president, R. Stewart; secretary, O. W. Hull; treasurer, E. Stewart. The company will manufacture toilet soaps and will make a specialty of a patented automatic faucet soap hanger for hotels and public places.

The storage building of the W. D. Byrons & Sons' tannery at Williamsport, Md., was gutted by fire on August 15.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company has commenced work on its ginney at Culloden, Ala. Five twenty-saw gins will be installed.

The death is reported of William F. Mosser, head of the leather firm of W. F. Mosser & Company, of Boston, Mass. He was also interested in various tanneries throughout the country.

The Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association of Nashville, Tenn., has awarded the contract for the erection of its chillroom

addition and refrigerating equipment, to cost around \$20,000 to \$25,000.

The plant of the St. Louis Hide & Leather Company at Second and Talcott streets, St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire on August 18, causing a loss of \$50,000.

The United Pure Food Grocery Stores Company of 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated to operate slaughter houses, warehouses, storage houses, groceries, etc. The capital stock is \$200,000 and the incorporators are Charles S. Nyman, 882 Longwood avenue, New York City; H. L. Siegel, 143 avenue B, New York City, and William Levy, 17 Madison avenue, New York City.

The Paducah Tanning Company, Paducah, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by M. Burnett, W. Stewart and W. L. Bower.

It is reported that T. C. Cain is interested in the establishment of a soap factory at Morristown, Tenn.

The H. H. Coleman Manufacturing and Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo., recently incorporated, will establish a factory for the manufacture of soap, etc.

It is rumored that the tannery plant at Tomahawk, Wis., owned by the United States Leather Company, will be rebuilt. The plant was destroyed by fire recently.

The Griess-Pfleger Company of Cincinnati, O., is organizing a company with a capital of \$250,000 to erect a large tannery in Chicago.

The explosion of a tank damaged the Harding meat curing plant at Kent, O.

The Rigdon Brothers of Poyner, Ia., contemplate the establishing of a public slaughter house at Waterloo, Ia.

The F. A. Alford Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to manufacture butchers' fixtures and supplies. Directors: E. V. Alford, Frances A. Alford and J. G. Allester.

The bologna factory of J. Herrman at 438 Washington street, Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire on August 21.

MEAT TRADE PLANS BIG NATIONAL GATHERING

The plans for the second annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association are sufficiently advanced to indicate the very important character of the meeting. Last year the meat men got together to organize and talk over troubles connected with the enforcement just at that time of the

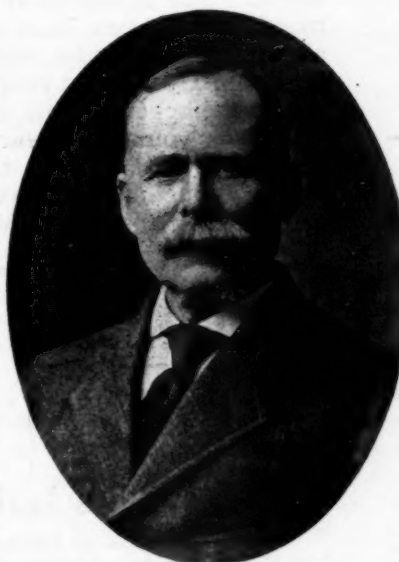
ing convention will see even greater good accomplished in this line.

Among the members of the executive board of the association who have been taking the lead in the work accomplished during the last year for the welfare of the trade, no one has shown more interest or activity in the good work than Joseph Allerdice of Indianapolis. Mr. Allerdice is at the head of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, one of the most energetic packing concerns in the Middle West, and one which has during the past year or so invaded Eastern territory with marked success.

Mr. Allerdice was one of the first nominated for the executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association at the first convention. He is acknowledged to be one of the best hustlers in the trade, and at the same time one of the most popular men in it. Consequently he has been qualified to accomplish good results for the association.

Joseph Allerdice settled in Indianapolis about thirty-five years ago. He entered the hide business, establishing the firm of Joseph Allerdice & Company. His operations in the purchasing of hides extended over a considerable portion of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, and by his energy and attention to the details of his business he became very successful in his venture. He was one of the founders of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, in connection with Ed, William A. and Thomas Mooney of Columbus, Ind., and Henry and Samuel E. Rauh of Indianapolis.

The present success of this company is largely due to his efforts. Commencing the operations of the company in a modest way, feeling carefully the means to be employed in advancing its interests, Mr. Allerdice has had a most excellent field for the exercising of his ability. As a financier and a manager of men in his position of president of the company he has directed its affairs with singular success. In the administration of the company's business he is modest, kindly disposed and energetic but conservative in the methods employed. In private life his motto is charity towards all; to his friends he sticketh closer than a brother, and his influence is such as to endear him to all who come in contact with him.



JOSEPH ALLERDICE.
Director American Meat Packers' Association.

new meat law. In the year that has passed the trade has had time to try the effect of the meat regulations and their modifications, and questions connected with government inspection can be discussed to much better purpose.

In addition there are many questions of general interest to packers and curers which will be discussed by men who are authority on each particular subject, and which will be of great educational value. Public men of prominence have accepted invitations to address the convention, and the social feature of the meeting will also be made very emphatic. The executive committee of the association believes the trade should get together and get better acquainted. The results already achieved by social intercourse have been great, and it is believed the com-

August

Breakfast Suggestions

—
Oranges
Ham Omelet
Creamed Potatoes
Muffins Coffee

—
Strawberries
Ham Patties Potato Cakes
Rolls Coffee

—
Fruit
Bacon and Eggs Fried Potatoes
Hot Bread Coffee

—
Hominy
Broiled Bacon Shirred Eggs
Potato Cakes
Graham Gems Coffee

—
Cereal
Fried Ham and Eggs
German Fried Potatoes
Popovers Coffee

—
Fruit
Ham Toast Poached Eggs
Creamed Potatoes
Whole Wheat Muffins Coffee



Swift's Premium

There are two meats that taste delicious every day in the year—Swift's Premium Ham—and Bacon. For Breakfast during the Summer months, a medium slice of Premium Ham, always sweet, tender and juicy, or some Premium Bacon fried crisp and brown; gives zest to the appetite and starts the day off right. Wherever you may be, have Ham or Bacon with eggs for Breakfast. But instead of merely asking for "ham" or "bacon" insist on getting Swift's PREMIUM. U. S. Inspected.

Hams and Bacon



This Label

On every wrapped PREMIUM Ham or Bacon this label appears. It is your guarantee for Quality in Hams and Bacon. When you buy ham or bacon, get Swift's PREMIUM—take no other.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association.

Published by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.
(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
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Elgin, Ill.; Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis Abattoir
Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Rohe, Rohe &
Brother, New York.

IGNORANCE OR BUNCOMBE?

In discussing in a recent issue the decline
of our export canned meat trade as a result
of last year's agitation, The National Pro-
visioner took occasion to criticize a statement
made by a British cabinet member in the
House of Commons, in which he said he had
heard American packers were in the habit of
selling in England meats rejected in other
countries. His information turned out to be
the most indefinite sort of hearsay. But it
was apparently good enough for him, for a
little later, in another speech on the food
question, he quoted more authority of the
same sort when he said he had heard "from
countries not colonies that the so-called vigor-
ous regulations already had been relaxed, and
that things were drifting to the lax conditions
the revelation of which a year ago had shown
that Great Britain was in great danger."

He names no names, but the inference is
plain enough. "Countries not colonies" can
only be the United States. In plain English,
he believes that our new meat inspection sys-
tem—the most rigorous in the world—has al-
ready been relaxed, and that conditions are
dangerous for those eating American meats.
But he is not content with that; he must slur
the honesty of our government inspection ser-
vice by his reference to "so-called vigorous"
regulations.

Such an attitude on the part of the Presi-
dent of the British Local Government Board,
head of the food and health administration of
the United Kingdom, is capable of one of two
explanations only. Either he is densely ig-
norant as to conditions in the United States,
or he is guilty of a contemptible piece of
political buncombe. It is true that he had a
distinguished example to follow in slander-
ing the American meat trade; perhaps he has
not yet heard that this distinguished example
has now changed his mind and believes just
the opposite.

Our meat industry has had much to bear in
the past year in the way of unjust accusation.
It is a fitting climax to a campaign of slander
for a British cabinet minister to stand up in
the House of Commons and accuse our govern-
ment officials and our meat packers of partici-
pation in a conspiracy to unload unwholesome
products on foreign consumers.

A CHEAP OIL SOLVENT

With seed and oil at present prices the
cottonseed crusher has more reason than
ever before for paying strict attention to
oil mill economies. One of these economies,
and an important one, is the extraction of
all the oil possible from the residue of the
crushing process, for oil certainly brings
more money than cake. Heretofore the car-
bon bisulphide method has seemed to be the
one most practicable in American mills, and
even its most successful application did not
yield a satisfactory percentage of oil. Car-
bon tetrachloride was known to be a much
more satisfactory solvent, but its high cost
has prevented its general use. Chemists have
sought a cheaper method of producing it,
knowing that not only because of its ad-
vantages as a better solvent but also be-
cause of its non-inflammable character it
would appeal to mill men, who always have
the serious problem of fire risks confront-
ing them.

Processes of manufacture are now report-
ed which would appear to be available for
use in the oil mill, both from the stand-
point of practicability and cheapness. In-
deed, it is claimed that the solvent itself
may be produced at the mill by a compara-
tively simple chemical process, in which
event there would seem to be no reason why

any well-equipped and intelligently-conduct-
ed oil mill should not avail itself of this
method of increasing the market value of its
output.

ABOUT SAUSAGE FILLERS

Several Michigan butchers were arrested
last week by state food inspectors, charged
with violating state food regulations by sell-
ing sausages contained cereal fillers. It ap-
pears that the state food commissioner is
making a "crusade" against sausage fillers and
intends to prosecute all dealers who sell such
sausages and local sausage-makers who put
them up.

These arrests were used as an excuse by
faddists and the uninformed daily newspapers
to fill the public mind with a lot of false
ideas about sausage fillers. One newspaper
ingeniously evolved the explanation that be-
cause meat had been so high recently sausage-
makers were compelled to use cereals and
water "in order to pad the filling and keep up
the weight." "Adulterated sausages," "padded
sausages," and "phony sausages" were some
of the terms used, calculated to frighten the
public and make them think they were buying
something deleterious, if not something actu-
ally poisonous.

Sausage fillers are nothing new in sausage-
making; they are used because they are de-
manded and because they are needed. If
proper ingredients are used in proper propor-
tions there can be no justification for barring
sausage fillers. The legislature of the state of
New York took this view when it refused to
enact a bill last winter forbidding them. The
Michigan crusade is only another instance of
food reform run wild.

BETRAYING A TRUST

In providing for food supplies for the
workers under government direction in the
Panama canal zone contracts were let last
week by the Panama Railroad Company, a
government concern, for meat and meat
products to various Chicago and Omaha
packers. It is bad enough, in the eyes of
the sociologizers and other agitators, for gov-
ernment employes to have to eat canned
beef—it may be "embalmed," who knows?—
but that is nothing compared to a heinous
breach of faith on the part of government of-
ficials which has just been discovered in con-
nection with these same contracts. Among
the accepted bids was one for 65 cases of
oleomargarine. Pure food faddists will be
horrified at the news that our canal workers
must eat oleo.

But their uneasiness of mind will be as
nothing compared to that of the farmers and
dairy interests at this breach of trust—but-
ter trust—on the part of a supposedly sub-
servient officialdom.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

APPLYING LABELS TO TIN CANS.

In many departments of the packinghouse and sausage factory it is a trying experience to make the labels stick to the tins. To prevent the latter from rusting under the labels sound paste or mucilage must be used, one free from corrosive or deliquescent matters. No antiseptic should be used in the paste or anything that will prove a rust former. Again, in fixing labels on the tins, the hand is a bad equalizer of pressure; spaces are left full of air and paste, which take a long time to dry and will acidify before they do so, and thus start corrosion, which only needs a start to proceed of itself.

The labels should be fixed on with something that gives more uniform pressure than the hand, and should be dried in a warm room with a good draught. Again, the hands of the labeler should be perfectly dry and clean. By attention to these points, and by giving the labels a uniform coat of melted paraffin wax to cover the label and edges, if the other parts of the can rust, that underneath the label ought to show a clean surface of bright tin.

OLEOMARGARINE WITHOUT SALT.

According to a French patent margarine or butter can be preserved without the addition of foreign substances by wrapping it in parchment paper on the outside of which is a preparation of cinnamic acid or balsam containing that substance. A sheet of cloth or paper is covered with the cinnamic acid preparation, and is placed between two sheets of parchment paper; the combined sheets are then wrapped around the margarine. This prevents infection of the margarine or butter by the butyric acid organism and at the same time imparts no disagreeable odor or flavor to the fat.

PREPARATION OF ANIMAL CHARCOAL.

It has hitherto been usual to prepare carbon for technical purposes from animal charcoal by dissolving out the phosphates occurring naturally in the bones with dilute hydro-

chloric acid. According to a recent German patent, the solution of the phosphates may be effected more thoroughly and more cheaply by passing gaseous sulphurous acid through water in which the animal charcoal is suspended. This converts the calcium carbonate present into calcium sulphite, with evolution of carbonic acid and the calcium phosphate into bisulphite and superphosphate. All the three salts formed are soluble in the water present, and can be recovered from the first filtrate, after which the carbon on the filter is washed with water and dried.

SAMPLING SOAPS FOR ACID CONTENT.

When the fatty acid content of a soap is to be determined and compared with the weight of the soap in a fresh condition, the usual practice of taking a sample out of the middle of the cake is considered erroneous. For cakes up to 4 ounces in weight, the whole piece should be dissolved, making the solution up to 2 liters in a measuring glass, and taking 50 c.c. for testing. Larger cakes, up to about half a pound, should be cut in two, while short thick one-pound bars are quartered, the resulting quarter being employed for the determination. In the case of larger bars it is better to cut a section about 4 ounces in weight about half way along.

EXTRACTING GLUE FROM BONES.

A German patent, No. 167,299, protects a method for extracting glue from bones and other substances which it is claimed saves at least half the acid required to dissolve out the phosphate of lime after the maceration of the bones. The process consists in adding oxidizing agents, such as sodium peroxide or permanganate of potash, especially the latter, to the macerating liquid, or even in passing gaseous oxygen through it under pressure. Two pounds of permanganate of potash are sufficient for 1,000 pounds of bones.

Bargains in equipment found on page 48.

MANUFACTURE AND USE OF GLUE.

Glue is not a definite, positive organic substance as most people suppose. Our best chemists tell us that glue does not pre-exist in any animal organism except under normal conditions—as in the phenomenon of disease, but is the product of several transformations. The first transformation takes place in drying the hide. That process unmistakably changes the structure into glue bearing substance. Proof of this is found in the fact that if a green hide is being boiled after being prepared in exactly the same manner by liming, etc., while it is yet green, an entirely different product of less consistency is secured than by drying the hide after liming and then boiling.

The second transformation seems to take place in boiling the material, probably from action of the heat, which undoubtedly alters the elements of the original glue stock. The third transformation occurs in the drying of the jelly secured in the boiling operation. This seems to explain the fact that jelly, not yet being converted into actual glue, differs in its behavior from glue solution.

Still another transformation occurs in the drying of this jelly into actual glue, and this series of changes does not end here, for glue dissolved in water and again boiled sufficiently long, loses its form once more and will not gelatinize, but will remain in liquid form.

Glue yielding substances are produced by the animal economy from proteine bodies, albumen, fibrine and caseine in a manner similar to that in which new substances are formed in refining fruit by the transformation and separation into constituent parts of others previously present.

The impossibility of preserving for any length of time the stock from which glue is made renders it necessary to adopt some system in choosing and preserving it until sufficient quantities are collected without fermentation or decomposition—hence the refuse from tanneries, consisting of the clippings of hides, ear and tail pieces of ox, calf and sheep, and from skins of other animals are

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MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

140 Cedar Street, New York City

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE FIRST COOLING CYLINDER.

In a recent issue of The National Provisioner there appeared a drawing of a rotary cooling cylinder patented in 1883 by Thomas D. Fairfield of Cleveland, Ohio, which it was said was probably the first design of such a cooling cylinder. Fairfield made his claim for a cooler for paraffine oil, but it was said that the same machine was used to-day for lard cooling and fertilizer drying without radical change.

The claim is now made that W. B. Allbright of Chicago, one of the recognized lard refining authorities of the country, was the first to design such a cooling cylinder. Mr.

geneous product. This was an invention of great importance and the use of the cooling cylinder has revolutionized the manufacture of refined lard almost everywhere."

The illustration shown here is of the Allbright cylinder, with the attachment for feeding the liquid to the cylinder on which a patent was issued to Mr. Allbright in 1905.

HOG SCRAPERS' TESTING TIME.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, manufacturers of the Boss Hog Scraper, wish to call the attention of packers to the good work of their machine at this time of the year, when the hogs begin to get their new

washed and put into large kettles or boilers, where the glue liquor is readily boiled out and the insoluble fiber sinks to the bottom. The glue liquor is then run out into pans, where it cools or hardens until it becomes a fairly firm jelly when cold. It is then taken out of the pans, sliced in thin sheets, laid on nets, which are run into drying compartments, and allowed to dry until the water has all been evaporated.

Hide-stock glue is made by placing the hide-stock clippings in large tanks, containing quicklime and water, for some weeks, it requiring a longer or shorter time to soak them according to the class of stock. The liming and drying is often carried on out in the tanner's yard, and if the stock stands too long in the heat of the summer without being treated properly, it becomes putrid, and is of little value to the manufacturer, and the value is not restored by liming.

On the other hand, it has been stated that it is sometimes advantageous to allow the offal to become somewhat decomposed, then to disinfect in chlorine and sulphurous acid, the idea being that extraneous matters are more easily removed. Such a proceeding is very dangerous. If badly dried after liming, the stock becomes moldy. During liming, the hair becomes loosened and is afterwards easily scraped off. The excess of lime, salts and dirt must be thoroughly removed by repeated washing in water, as it is wasteful and injurious. To avoid unduly protracting this proceeding, it is necessary to test at intervals the liquors coming away. As soon as the impurities have been removed, the wash waters will be colorless and neutral.

When well drained the stock is put into flat-bottom copper boilers, which have a perforated false bottom placed a little distance above the true one to prevent the burning of the materials, which have been dumped in water up to two-thirds the depth of the boiler, the hide pieces being piled up to the top of the open boiler. The whole is kept at a gentle boiling heat until all the gelatinous part has dissolved, and the mass of material has soaked down into the fluid. Then the first liquor is run off and fresh water added, and the heating continued.

The extraction is repeated until the solution ceases to gelatinize in cooling. The liquor gives glues of different grades, the first being the best. It then goes through the same cutting and drying process as the bone stock.

RUSSIAN LEATHER OIL.

There is an oil known as Russian leather oil sold for the purpose of "flavoring" leather, which oil is a distillate from birch tar. It is supplied in two grades, one crude, the other rectified. The crude is worth about 12 cents a pound, and the rectified about 40 cents in wholesale quantities.



THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL LARD COOLING CYLINDER.

Allbright puts the date of his first machine in 1881. In calling the attention of the trade to the Allbright lard cooling cylinder The Allbright-Nell Company of Chicago, manufacturers, say of its history:

"A cast-iron cylinder filled with cold brine was first used for cooling lard by W. B. Allbright in 1881, when in the employ of N. K. Fairbank & Company, Chicago. Since that time it has been gradually adopted by the lard packinghouse industry as the best form of lard cooler, and for some special purposes as the only suitable cooler for binding together mixed fats into a uniformly homo-

crop of hair. To take off this new hair with the Boss hog scraper, it is only necessary to tighten the springs on the scraper arms a little, and to keep a sharper edge on the scraper blades. By the ingenious arrangements of the steel scrapers in the steel shell the body of the hog is gone over several times by the scrapers and the hair is completely removed. The steel scraper blades shave it off as if done by so many knives. The after-polishing by the belt scrapers completes the good work done by the steel scrapers and gives a massaging effect to the skins of the hogs.

preferred, because they can be dressed with lime, which removes the hair and acts as an antiseptic.

Then there is the ordinary bone-stock glue, which is made from the larger bones of cattle and horn piths, collected from different sources. A large quantity of waste bones is accumulated in the preparation of canned meats. If these have not been overheated and are in good condition, a considerable amount of glue can be obtained from them. The bones from the head, ribs and feet give a better yield than those of the thighs and legs.

There is also the hoof glue, which is made from the hoofs of different animals. Then there is glue made from sinews and fleshings, and also a grade known as rabbit glue made from the skins of hares and rabbits. There is a large quantity of this glue made, and a person not very familiar with it could easily be deceived.

The age of animals yielding glue stock has an important influence on the product. While from younger animals the production, as a rule, is of a lighter color, more abundant, and more easily obtained, it contains more chondrin, so that for solutions of equal strength, those from mature animals will be found to be of the greater consistency, and the glue more solid.

Then, again, there is what is known as pig-stock glue, which is made from the feet of hogs.

Next comes the fish glue or isinglass. Its varieties are numerous, and a thorough knowledge of them can only be obtained when one is personally acquainted with the different factories and stock from which they are made. The best of this material, however, is made from the sounds or air bladders of the different species of fish. The air bladders of the common sturgeon and other fish caught in northerly climates make the best.

First, take the bone glue. The bones are softened by an acid process. About 60 per cent. of bone is lime, the other 40 per cent. being glue. When the bones are soaked in the acid it eats the lime in the bone until the bone can be twisted and bent like a piece of elastic, and the acid does not affect the glue until the lime has been dissolved. After this softening process the stock is cleaned or

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

Keeps joints tight, never sets, prevents rust.
Dixon's Booklet No. 88-D free to those want-
ing to know more about a good compound.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.



TOOLS
REPAIRED

HIGH GRADE
ICE TOOLS

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

ICE ELEVATORS

Hudson, N. Y.

Arlington, Mass.

Chicago Office
14 SO. JEFFERSON ST.



Lawrence, Kan.—A company has been formed here and charter applied for to erect and operate an artificial ice plant. The capital stock is \$50,000, and the incorporators are business men of this city.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Earl Cobb, M. C. Nibbles, T. C. Phillips, H. P. Canode and W. L. Foxworth.

Ellenbury Center, N. Y.—The Maple Grove Creamery Association has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by A. Robare, J. Tronbly and A. E. Schutt.

Springfield, Ill.—The Budd & Powell Ice Cream Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by O. O. Budd, D. C. Powell, J. C. Powell and A. M. Fitzgerald.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Central Heating & Manufacturing Company, incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock, will erect an ice factory with a daily capacity of 100 tons. This company has taken over the Little Rock Heating Company. The officers are as follows: Geo. W. Caldwell, of Little Rock, is president; J. M. Spalding, Hartford, Ark., vice-president; T. V. Wilson, secretary, and W. M. Kavanaugh, treasurer.

Asheville, N. C.—The Asheville Pure Milk Company has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock by W. Johnston, Jr., R. U. Brown and H. M. Weir.

Montreal, Can.—The Aeropole Dairy and Confectionery Company, Limited, has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock.

ICE NOTES.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The ice houses of J. Alverson were destroyed by fire on August 15. Loss, \$7,000.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Cedar Falls Creamery Company is having plans drawn for a modern creamery building, to be erected early in the fall.

New Orleans, La.—The Seventh District Ice Company will erect a new plant to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Junius, N. Y.—The cold storage building belonging to Dillman Brothers, of Geneva, was destroyed by fire on August 13.

South St. Joseph, Mo.—The cold storage plant of the National Packing Company was struck by lightning on August 15 and destroyed. The loss is \$60,000.

Savannah, Ga.—A number of business men of this city have made application for a charter for a large abattoir and cold storage plant. The capital stock is to be \$50,000, with provision of increasing it to \$500,000.

Muscoda, Wis.—The plant of the Muscoda brewery, owned by William Lampe, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

Bristol, Vt.—Michael Hannon's creamery plant was destroyed by fire on August 18, causing a loss of \$1,500.

Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Ice Company, which operates a 25-ton steam ice plant here, has decided to construct an additional plant of 25 tons, to be operated by electricity.

Abbeville, S. C.—The Abbeville Ice, Laundry and Fuel Company was organized at a meeting of the stockholders held last week. The following directors were elected: F. E.

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Harrison, W. N. Thompson, F. Minshall, W. D. Barksdale, G. M. Beasley, J. C. Ellis and W. P. Greene.

Wilmington, Del.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture has placed a contract for a refrigerating plant to be installed in a car to be used as a portable plant for experimental purposes.

Johnstown, Ind.—The Ballard Cold Storage Company is making excavations for the erection of an addition to its present plant here.

York City, Pa.—Several large buildings belonging to the Caledonia Springs Ice Company on the Scottsville road were destroyed by fire on August 14, causing a loss of about \$30,000 on buildings and contents.

Chester, Pa.—The work of clearing the debris of the Consumers' Ice Company's plant, which was destroyed by fire, is well under way, and in a short time all of the damaged material and machinery will be removed. As soon as the insurance is adjusted a meeting will be held of the directors and they will at once give out the contract for the new buildings.

Lampasas, Tex.—It is reported that the new oil mill company contemplates the installation of an ice plant.

Salisbury, Md.—Louis P. Coulbourn's market and cold storage plant has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000.

Concord, N. C.—The plant of the Concord Ice and Fuel Company has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$10,000.

Hubbard City, Tex.—The Union Central Light and Ice Company is in the market for a 25-ton ice-making machine, 50-ton refrigerating machine and 300 galvanized ice molds.

Warren, Ark.—The Warren Cotton Oil Company is in the market for a 30 to 50-ton ice machine complete, except steam power.

Dalton, Ga.—Information regarding ice-making machinery is desired by the Sanders Manufacturing Company.

Anderson, S. C.—The establishment of an ice plant here is contemplated by J. W. Sing, of Sumter.

Atlanta, Ga.—It is reported that the Atlanta Brewing and Ice Company will utilize its plant for the manufacture of ice.

Fort Mill, S. C.—T. B. Spratt is interested in the formation of a company to establish an ice plant here.

New Smyrna, Fla.—A franchise has been secured by S. V. Hough, of De Land, Fla., for the erection of an ice plant here.

Oxford, Md.—The Oxford Ice and Electric Company will establish a 12-ton ice plant in connection with its electric plant.

Prattville, Ala.—The Autauga Oil and Fertilizer Company will invest around \$10,000 in the erection of an ice plant.

Quanah, Tex.—The Quanah Light and Ice Company is contemplating rebuilding and enlarging its ice plant from 10 tons to 20 or 30 tons capacity.

Waurika, O. T.—The Waurika Public Service Corporation is reported as to establish a 25-ton ice plant.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association has awarded the contract for the erection of its chillroom addition to its plant and installation of its refrigerating equipment, the cost of which will be between \$20,000 and \$25,000.

Rosenberg, Tex.—The erection of a creamery plant here is contemplated by E. Foerster.

Baton Rouge, La.—The Baton Rouge Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company's ice plant has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$50,000.

New Orleans, La.—The Rascon Manufacturing and Development Company at 320 Hennen Building would purchase a second-hand ice plant from one to five tons capacity.

Hartford, Ark.—Henry Loden is interested in the organization of a company for the establishment of an ice factory at this place.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—On account of the scarcity of ice at this place, a company is being organized for the purpose of erecting an ice plant. L. Offer, J. E. Williams and E. I. Cook are the projectors.

Morristown, N. J.—The Shelley Hygiene Ice Company, which sold its plant to the Public Service Corporation, will erect a new ice plant on Water street.

RUNNING ABSORPTION MACHINES.

(Concluded from last week.)

Let us suppose one is called upon to start up a new plant where the brine system is used. The builders will give this plant a hydrostatic test of three hundred pounds gage pressure, and report everything in good order. If salt is to be used simply mix salt and water together until the salinometer registers 10, which will allow one to operate within three to five degrees above zero Fahrenheit without freezing. But in cold storage work it is desired to go considerably below zero, so chloride of calcium is used to make the brine with. It is mixed with water and thoroughly agitated until it becomes of the required density; it is generally carried to about 12.50 heavy liquid by hydrometer test. This will permit running as low as thirty degrees below zero, without freezing. The peculiarity of calcium brine is that if too thick it will congeal at a much higher temperature, the same as if it were too thin, so it is better to have it just right. (This is another scale the engineer should become familiar with.)

Now to start the machine. As soon as the hydrostatic test is completed draw all the water from the machine, fill the generator with aqua ammonia (which is simply water and ammonia mixed together) until the steam coils are sufficiently covered, and turn the steam onto the generator. As soon as the ammonia begins to get hot the generator pressure will begin to rise, showing that it is time to start the water or circulating pump. See that the water is on the condensers, rectifiers and absorbers. Now start the brine pump, at the same time getting the ammonia pump ready. Look at the receiver glass to see how much anhydrous ammonia there is; if enough, open the expansion valve slightly, and then open the valve on the gas line between the cooler and the absorber. Next open the weak-liquor valve and start the ammonia pump. If you find there is not enough pressure, you will have to strengthen the "charge," as it is called, with anhydrous ammonia.

This is a very simple process. Shut the expansion valve, convey a hose or pipe (if hose, it must be a stout one) to the cooler and the anhydrous cylinder, open the valves



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We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

cautiously and let the anhydrous ammonia flow in. Keep this up until you have the desired amount, then open the expansion valve and try again. You will be able to tell what the machine is doing by the difference in the thermometer connected on the brine pipe at opposite ends of the cooler. This is called the "range." Suppose the brine is coming from the house at ten degrees and going to house at four degrees, this is a range of six, and we generally say "she is doing six," or whatever it is. The pressure that should be kept on the freezing side of a machine depends upon the temperature of the brine. Of course, the absorber pressure should always be lower than the cooler.

Foreign gases get into an ice machine and have to be blown out; also the weak liquor will get into the cooler and have to be purged out. For blowing the foreign gases out there is a pipe on the absorber; simply work the machine fast for a while until the foreign gases are forced over to the absorber, then burn or blow them out, being careful not to lose any more ammonia than can be helped. In purging out the weak liquor from the cooler, shut the gas line running from the top of the cooler to the top of the absorber, open the purge line on the bottom of the cooler, let all the weak stuff blow over to the absorber and then pump it back to the generator. When the cooler is dry, shut the purge line and open the gas line.

In testing for leaks use litmus paper, sulphuric acid or a sulphur candle. If litmus paper is used wet the paper, hold it near the pipe if ammonia touches the white paper it will turn the paper purple. This paper can be dried and used again. If sulphuric acid is used, hold the bottle near the suspected leak and watch the color of the vapor that arises. If a sulphur candle is employed

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Washington, 28th and D Sts., N. W., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts., Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Park Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter B. McQuile & Son.

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Insulation; but
You, who are wise and truly economical,
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light it and hold it near the supposed leak. Leaks should be stopped quickly as they are expensive.

After an absorption machine has been run for quite a while (how long the engineer will have to determine by the action of the machine), the cooler will have to be blown out. This is done in the following manner: There is a pipe line running from the bottom of the cooler to the absorber, called the purge line; sometimes this line runs direct to the bottom of the absorber and sometimes from the bottom of the cooler to the gas line previously described. Open the valve at the bottom of the cooler and let all the weak liquor escape to the absorber where it will be pumped back to the generator. After purging shut the purge line and go on with the machine as usual.

The first indication that the cooler needs purging is that the ranges of temperature become less; that is, a lower degree of temperature between the outgoing and the incoming brine is manifest. Say the incoming brine has been running at ten degrees below zero and the outgoing at four degrees; this would give a range of six degrees. Now, say the temperature of the outgoing brine rises so the thermometer shows only six degrees. First look over the machine to see if everything is as it should be; if so, go to the gage glass on the cooler, open it to see if it shows a watery-looking substance, in which case it needs purging.

Priming or "puking" is the worst thing and engineer will have to contend with in an absorption machine. This consists of throwing all the aqua ammonia into the condensers and leaving the generator without any liquid in it. The first indication that this has occurred is that the ice melts off of the expansion-valve air pipe. If the engineer notices this, let him go to the generator at once and see how the liquid stands in it. If it is extremely low, very likely priming has taken place, but to be sure of this look at the pressure gage on the cooler.

If the pressure begins to drop fast then priming is a certainty; in less than five minutes the gage, which is always a compound one, going from five pounds pressure to 25 inches vacuum. If there is a pipe running from the receiver to the absorber the difficulty is easily adjusted; if not, it means hard work.

Let us assume that there is no pipe from the receiver to the absorber, then all the weak liquor must go through the cooler back to the absorber, thence to the generator. Keep the ammonia pump working at its best to get as good a vacuum on the absorber as possible. Next open the expansion valve so as to get all the weak liquor out of the receiver and condenser into the cooler, and if the pressure is still below that of the absorber, and they both show a vacuum at this time, simply shut the expansion valve and open the anhydrous charging valve. This will let the air run from the outside and cause the cooler to show atmospheric pressure, which will be greater than the pressure in the absorber and the liquid will go to the absorber and be pumped to the generator again. Keep repeating this operation until the machine is normal.

The cause of this condition may be that the charge is too weak or the machine is working too fast and the generator is very dirty. Of course, this weak liquor will have to go through the purge line at the bottom of the cooler and to keep a greater pressure on the cooler than on the absorber the gas line will have to be closed between the cooler and the absorber. This will force the liquid out faster.

INCREASING AIR CIRCULATION.

"I have a room 20x15x15 which I desire to cool to 35° F.," writes an inquirer to Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal. "The room in question seems to have no circulation. Would it be practical to install a system of air ducts to blow air over the bunker, which

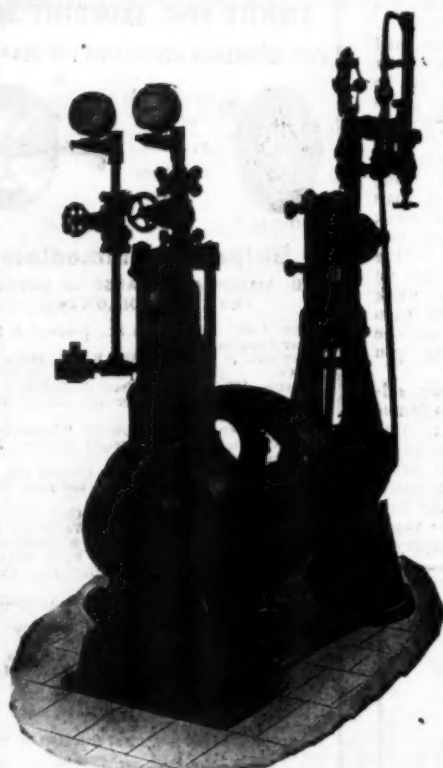
is situated overhead, and if so how much air will I need and how much power will I require to drive the fan, assuming that I use an electric motor?"

The leakage through the walls of such a box amounts to about 1½ tons per day. The cooling of the contents on a basis of about 3,000 lbs. daily will require ½ ton more, so the total tonnage required in 24 hours will be approximately 2 tons. As there are 288,000 B.T.U. in one ton refrigeration, two tons equals 576,000 B.T.U. in 24 hours, or 400 B.T.U. per minute. The weight of a cubic foot of air at 32° F. is approximately .0868, and the specific heat of air at constant pressure is .2377. Accordingly, the product of these two figures will give the number of B.T.U.'s absorbed by one cubic foot of air in circulation, which equals .021 B.T.U.

Assume now that we are satisfied with a range of 4° F. between air at inlet and outlet duct, then $.021 \times 4^\circ$ equals .082 B.T.U., the total number of B.T.U. abstracted by the circulation of one cubic foot of air, 576,000 B.T.U. in 24 hours equals 400 B.T.U. per minute, which must be taken up by the air. Consequently 400 divided by .082 equals approximately 4,800 cubic feet air, which must be circulated per minute to produce 2 tons refrigeration in 24 hours on a basis of 4° range between inlet and outlet air.

AN ICE PRESERVER.

A Wisconsin inventor says he has discovered in a waste product of the paper mills a preparation which will preserve ice indefinitely. The compound, it is said, can be manufactured at a cost of 47 cents for 1,000 gallons, and housekeepers can buy a cake of ice, coat it with the preparation, and need not trouble the ice man again all summer. What will happen to the food if the ice never melts is not stated.



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Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard which is quoted by the cwt. in fcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Money Position Against the Market—Restricted Speculation and "The Public" Out of the Trading—Other Conditions Favorable for Bullish Movements—Falling Off in Receipts and Quality of the Hog Supplies—Undertone of Cash Products More Assuring.

The hog products markets have some adverse features and there is a delay in their assuming stronger positions as to prices.

It would be understood that the speculators, with "the public" which is counted upon to sustain speculation, are all upset by the stock and money market developments.

Many food products are in good shape, from statistical and some other exhibits, for better prices than those existing, but everything pauses for more than an ordinary steady holding of values until a line can be had of the effect of financial upon commercial situations.

There is no doubt but that the distributors of food and other products for consumption are going slow in making new contracts. These distributors say that while they do not find, as yet, modified inquiries for supplies for consumption, that they are full of apprehensions through possible falling off in demands on diminished general business prosperity, and that they prefer to buy supplies as forced by the rate of consumption rather than to risk the future.

It may be said, in a general way, that the hog products are taken up nearly as largely for home consumption as they were a few weeks since, in the then noted active period of trading, but that the distributors of the supplies to the consumers are careful buyers and meet demands upon them more than

usual from their accumulated stocks or by supplies had upon contract deliveries from old buying orders.

The foreign demands for the meats and lard are only slightly improved, and not of an encouraging character. The consignments to the foreign markets are now, however, proving large enough, coupled with such new foreign demand as is had and the rate of the home consumption, to prevent further accumulations of supplies at the packing points, particularly as the packing has fallen off in volume.

The speculation is not particularly important on either the "long" or "short" side of the market, either as held from old trading or from new buying orders.

It is conceded that the market would have been before this time on an upward turn had it not been for the break up in Wall street.

If the financial situation improves there is every probability that the hog products markets will show sensitive conditions for better prices.

An improved line of prices for hog products would be warranted from the hog marketing basis, the improved demands that would come for supplies of the products, both from home and foreign sources of distribution, and with the close holding of the packing interests of a not large supply. Moreover, the supply would begin to fall off on a decreasing hog marketing.

The receipts of the hogs at the Western packing centres have been, latterly, of less volume than they were in the previous year at the same time.

The hog supply is showing poorer quality

than that had up to a week or so since. The inference is that the great bulk of the hog supply has been marketed, and that the receipts at the packing points will further fall off.

The products markets had been waiting for just such a development of the hog supplies as is now shown, for stimulation of their market prices. The immediate money situation and the tame temper of the country as to speculation restrains efforts for bullish movements in the products.

It was observed at times this week to be the underlying feeling among general investors of hog products, and which pointed to the opinion that they were considered cheap by them, and as considering the cost of the hog supply and the prospective wants of the hog products consumption.

The slightest danger to the corn crop, and which seemed of probable significance on Wednesday of this week, on the cold weather reports, started up for that day some speculation in the products from outside interests. The warmer weather which followed in twenty-four hours tamed the speculative interest, as well that it caused an easier line of prices for grain, while that there was a sympathetic effect upon the products markets.

The corn crop will not be with the best of weather conditions up to that had last year or the year before; but that is pretty well understood. But there would be plenty of the grain for use for feeding and other consumption with the now promised crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels, together with the fairly full surplus carried over. But weather conditions to even moderately modify the esti-

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mates of the corn crop would be reflected at once in the hog products as well as the grain markets.

Our opinion of the cotton crop is a little apart from some of the ideas prevailing concerning it. Our sources of information are not concerned with market prices for the staple, and get at facts. There is no question, in our opinion, with continued favorable weather, of a cotton crop in the Southeast, covering Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, decidedly larger than that had last year. And in the Southwest, the cotton crop is in very good shape for a full yield, although that Texas could not, of course, get in its yield within several hundred thousand bales of that produced in the previous year.

We think that the present promises are of a production of 3,000,000 barrels refined cottonseed oil from the new crop.

But whatever the size of the cottonseed oil production it will all be needed because of the exhausted old supplies.

The cotton oil prices have been rather more in the buyer's favor, for the week, because of the prospects of the cotton crop.

In New York there is a little better trading in pork at a steady line of prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$17.75@18.50; 150 bbls. family mess at \$18.75@19.25; 400 bbls. short clear at \$16.75@17.50. Western steam lard has a trifle better demand from the foreign markets and at fairly steady prices; quoted at \$9@9.10. City steam lard is moderately wanted and is firm, with \$8.62½@8.75 quoted. Compound lard has a better demand and is firm in price, with \$8.75 quoted. In city meats the demand for bellies is somewhat improved and at steady prices: 12 lbs. ave. pickled bellies, loose, at 11c; 14 lbs. ave., at 10½c; 10 lbs. ave., at 11½c. Loose pickled shoulders at 9@9½c. Loose pickled hams at 12@13c.

BEEF.—The English shippers make few inquiries. But city tierced extra India mess is not plenty, and it is firmly held in price. Quotations: City extra India mess, tcs., at \$21. Barreled, mess at \$9.50@10; packet at \$10.50@11; family at \$14@14.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 4,209 bbls. pork, 11,834,506 lbs. meats, 14,564,935 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,632 bbls. pork, 9,550,725 lbs. meats, 13,135,897 lbs. lard.

From November 1 to August 17: 143,835 bbls. pork, 448,094,860 lbs. meats, 535,431,857 lbs. lard. Corresponding time in the previous season: 160,507 bbls. pork, 492,849,571 lbs. meats, 577,629,630 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1 to August 10, 40,699 bbls. pork (38,018 bbls. previous season); 378,563,123 lbs. meats (394,884,645 lbs. previous season); 229,944,473 lbs. lard (235,534,265 lbs. previous season); and the Continent, 18,533 bbls. pork (24,109 bbls. previous season); 55,416,099 lbs. meats (82,367,682 lbs. previous season); 225,904,501 lbs. lard (273,575,610 lbs. previous season).

The decrease in the general exports from November 1, compared with the previous season, same time, is equal to 3,330,400 lbs. pork, 44,754,711 lbs. meats, 42,197,773 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 21, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 325,053 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 60,895 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 30,332 lbs.; Bristol, England, 42,759 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,676 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,600 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 29,946 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 143,632 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 45,916 lbs.; Hull, England, 319,321 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,021 lbs.; London, England, 21,320 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,522,395 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 19,646 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 95,601 lbs.; Malaga, Spain, 69,805 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 72,227 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 45,512 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 3,583 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 6,922 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 292,961 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 12,000 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 1,170 lbs.; Wassa, Russia, 72,481 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 244,600 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 9,173 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,430 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 12,166 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 781 lbs.; Cadiz, Spain, 825 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,960 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 4,588 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 270,631 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,925 lbs.; Haiti, Island of, 842 lbs.; Hull, England, 97,760 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,628 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 3,848 lbs.; London, England, 79,277 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 227,427 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 558 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 25,796 lbs.; Malaga, Spain, 1,943 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 2,819 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 947 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 18,045 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 4,150 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 534,021 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 12,562 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 138,400 lbs.; Bristol, England, 56,000 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 4,700 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 2,399 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 698,422 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,450 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,555 lbs.; Buenos Aires, S. A., 1,500 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 53,859 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 3,700 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 41,189 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,030 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 69,450 lbs.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 9,053 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 6,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 40,975 lbs.; Havre, France, 59,521 lbs.; Haiti, Island of, 89,334 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 46,847 lbs.; Hull, England, 293,725 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,899,287 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 202,600 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,430 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,700 lbs.; London, England, 307,600 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 608,328 lbs.; Manaoas, Brazil, 76,870 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 93,928 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 290,742 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 133,166 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 11,292 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 9,700 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 6,759 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 5,395 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 23,867 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 48,361 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 108,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,111,036 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 49,998 lbs.; Southampton, England, 86,250 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 43,000 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 110,503 lbs.; St. Kitts, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 20,021 lbs.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 87 bbls.; British West Indies, 39 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 55 bbls.; Dutch Guiana, 30 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 316 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Haiti, Island of, (Concluded on page 44.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended August 17, 1907, with comparative tables of shipments.

PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week Aug. 17, 1907.	Week Aug. 18, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Aug. 17, 1907.
United Kingdom....	1,278	984	40,699
Continent	332	254	18,533
So. and Cen. Am.	338	823	18,571
West Indies	1,910	796	54,622
Br. No. Am. Col.	351	65	10,916
Other countries	—	—	514
Totals	4,209	2,632	143,835

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	10,194,715	7,478,825	378,563,123
Continents	1,381,466	1,701,900	55,416,099
So. and Cen. Am.	105,600	3,850	3,819,834
West Indies	182,725	338,180	9,069,735
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	11,000	117,873
Other countries	—	—	708,194
Totals	11,834,506	9,550,725	448,094,860

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	4,250,726	3,927,401	229,944,473
Continent	8,820,177	7,155,280	225,904,501
So. and Cen. Am.	619,725	605,417	27,824,578
West Indies	831,897	1,405,709	48,552,571
Br. No. Am. Col.	18,910	—	402,546
Other countries	23,500	28,980	2,612,888
Totals	14,564,935	13,135,897	535,431,857

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,450	4,610,050	7,665,950
Boston	312	2,774,100	1,168,986
Philadelphia	84	65,106	1,040,798
Baltimore	—	—	2,545,079
Galveston	28	—	228,697
New Orleans	58	81,000	476,225
Montreal	115	4,276,850	1,274,500
Mobile	153	27,400	164,700
Totals	4,209	11,834,506	14,564,935

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS

	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Aug. 17, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1905, to Aug. 18, 1906.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	28,771,000	32,101,400	3,330,400
Meats, pounds	448,094,860	492,849,571	44,754,711
Lard, pounds	535,431,857	577,629,630	42,197,773

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	12c
Canned meats	10/	15/	12c
Oil Cake	8c	9c	9c
Bacon	10/	15/	12c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	12c
Cheese	20/	25/	21c
Butter	25/	30/	21c
Tallow	10/	15/	12c
Pork, per barrel	3/6	2/6	12c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 17, 1907, were as follows, according to Lanham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Cedric, Liverpool	415	2125	175	440	130	3058	
Victorian, Liverpool	430	224	281	197	19'0		
Carmania, Liverpool	124	40	509				
Campania, Liverpool	86	970	100	390	900		
*Mesaba, London	173	9	25	125	2070		
*St. Louis, Southampton	679				900		
Chicago City, Bristol					1800		
*Astoria, Glasgow		50	50	50	140	150	
Mineola, Newcastle	250	50			1450		
Calderon, Manchester	184				465	5370	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		300	155	10	3768	10244	
Bluecher, Hamburg					167	1500	
Erroll, Hamburg	734						
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8865	125	12	827	4450		
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	7915		5	15			
Kroonland, Antwerp	5684	1067	255	117	602	420	
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen			250		25	400	
Barbarossa, Bremen			200		25	875	
La Bretagne, Havre	50						
St. Laurent, Havre					160	85	
Gladestry, Havre					80	425	
Hellig Olav, Baltic	480	75	545	40	535	1850	
Calabria, Mediterranean		207				100	
Europa, Mediterranean		30					
Hamburg, Mediterranean						250	
Aros Castle, South Africa						235	
Total	23198	501	6657	801	744	1212	7526
Last week	12844	740	9173	1828	520	788	522
Same time in 1906	7802	4860	7506	3499	608	1483	708
Butter, 3,400 pkgs. *Cargo estimated by steamship company.							

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The markets over the East and West have slackened and are $\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower. The situation at the close of this week is a tame one.

There is no reason to doubt but that commercial affairs generally are feeling the effect of the financial disturbance, and that business in manufactured goods is falling off.

It is also, as well, observed that manufacturing interests are increasingly careful in adding to their stocks of raw materials.

There seems to be a sentiment among distributors of merchandise to buy supplies close to actual demands upon them for consumption.

The tallow product is feeling in its prices the conservative attitude of the soapmakers.

But it is not only the local financial disturbances and apprehensions from them that are affecting the tallow and grease markets, but the continued slackness of the foreign markets on the competition of Australian supplies, as they are again at weaker prices.

The London sale on Wednesday was by one cable "unchanged" and by another cable "late rates to 6d. lower," at which 230 casks were sold out of 1,620 casks offered.

We think that the tallow market depends for its future position as to prices upon a restoration of confidence in the money centres.

Statistically the tallow situation is all right for more confidence as to trading prices than at present prevailing.

The productions of the tallow had for some time been bought up close.

Notwithstanding the more conservative mood of the soapmakers in buying, as it has been exhibited within the last two weeks, there is not, now, a very marked accumulation over the country of any class of tallow supply.

It could be said, of course, that if the present dulness in the demands for tallow continues for a few weeks more, that the accumulations of it would be of a somewhat burdensome order.

But it must be considered that the loss of trade in manufactured goods is of only a moderately modified order and that by restricted buying of the tallow supplies the soapmakers' holdings of them will need, after awhile, decided replenishing.

Moreover, that in September, with the cool

weather and the better class of stock then to be had, that the soapmakers are usually active buyers of the tallow supplies.

There is nothing, as yet, in the trading in manufactured goods, to expect other than a good trade with the home soapmakers in tallow in September and through the fall months.

It looks to us as if the foreign markets would come around to more activity in raw material supplies with a subsidence of the apprehensions of effect upon commercial situations from the money situation.

There is no question but that the consumption of essentially everything in this country is unabated from its late large volume.

But that at present the people who have to do with the distributions of supplies to the consumers are very careful in making contracts ahead with the producing interests.

Besides, that the market situation is somewhat upheld against indicated adverse features from the greatly reduced stocks of the principal commodities held, after a long period of highly prosperous general business conditions.

It has been the case, however, as concerns the slackened foreign demand and lower markets for the tallow in England and other foreign markets, that South American tallow has been offered in various markets at prices lower than those compared with American tallow, that is relatively so, and as comparing the high titre of the South American tallow, or 47@48 titre, with the average American titre tallow.

In New York there have been sales of 100 hhds. New York city tallow at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The weekly contract deliveries will be made, therefore, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. There is very little more to be had for August delivery.

The special grade of city in tierces that would be used for export is quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sale of 75 tes. out of town at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The edible tallow is somewhat unsettled in price and as rather favoring the buyer, with not much interest in it, at present, among buyers. At the same time there is only a moderate supply. Quotations are 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sale of 75 tes. city at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The country made tallow is not arriving in more than a moderate way, and while it somewhat favors buyers the decline in the prices is accepted with more hesitancy than that for some city made.

The sales of the country made, for the week, add up 225,000 pounds at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for common up to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for strictly prime, with a good deal of difficulty in exceeding 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for that class of stock, except for some special lots, including kettle, which range about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than those prices, or up to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and for a grade that would ap-

proach an edible in quality at even more money.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has had a lifeless look, without marked disturbance in prices, yet with a somewhat nominal situation.

The slack look of associated products markets, more particularly the market for lard, and the conservative trading in compound lard, make the compound makers indifferent in figuring over large supplies of the stearine.

Meanwhile, the stocks in pressers' hands are hardly accumulating materially, as the pressers had made liberal contracts with Rotterdam for oleo stock for August delivery.

Sale of 125,000 pounds of the stearine in New York at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Chicago has 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid.

OLEO OIL.—Stocks are a good deal reduced in Rotterdam on the increased make and sale of butterine, and there is some demand for near delivery. The tone of the market for all raw materials is, however, slightly unsettled through the situation of the lard and some other fat markets. Rotterdam quotes at 54 florins, with 1,000 tes. sold at that. New York at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for extra, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for No. 2, and sales of No. 3 at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE.—The home demands are of a sufficient order to use up offerings of nice soap grades. There is, also, some inquiry for general supplies from the European markets. The selling prices have a fairly confident tone. Quotations: Yellow at 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ @6c.; house at 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone at 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "A" white at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; "B" white at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The supplies on offer are of a small order, and choice stock is wanted. Prices are firmly held. Quotations are: 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for yellow and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for white.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Market somewhat nominal, although there is increasing interest in the new crop deliveries.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market is somewhat slacker with the advancing season to increased shipments from the coast. The needs for consumption, while of a fairly large order are met promptly at, in instances somewhat easier prices. Ceylon is quoted at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. on the spot, and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for shipments. Cochin at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c. for spot and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for shipments.

PAL OIL.—Trading is limited to small lots. Small stocks hold market prices steady. Prime red quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and Lagos at 7c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The trading is in small lots at very regular prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

CORN OIL.—There is some irregularity to prices, as covering the offerings of outside lots. Rather restricted demands. Quotations are \$5.80@6.

LARD OIL.—Demands are somewhat improved from manufacturing sources and at firm prices. Prime quoted at 74@76c.

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COTTONSEED MEAL AS FERTILIZER.

(Concluded from page 15.)

results so far do not prove that this theory is correct. However, to make the test more thorough, it is proposed to plant these plats in 1907 with no meal or seed, applying the usual quantity of acid phosphate and kainit or potash to half of each plat and leaving the remaining half without any fertilizer.

Plant Food in Seed and Meal.

There is a difference in the mechanical condition and the chemical composition of seed and meal, and owing to these differences a season which is entirely suited to one is not likely to be very favorable to the other. The seeds are incased in hulls which must decay before the crop can utilize the plant food in them, and the kernels contain oil which is supposed to retard their decomposition, so that considerable moisture is required to decompose the seed and make available the plant food. In case of a very dry season it does not become available fast enough to supply the crop, and no doubt a portion of it fails to become available until after the crop has matured.

On the other hand, the fertilizing material in meal, being in a finely pulverized condition, is more likely to become available during a dry season than that in seed; but when there is excessive rainfall it is liable to become available so fast that the crop cannot utilize it and a portion of it will likely be leached out and wasted. It seems, therefore, that seed has an advantage over meal during wet seasons. There was an excessive rainfall during the seasons of 1905 and 1906, but especially in 1906, in the vicinity where these tests were made. This must have favored the seed plats and militated against the meal plats; yet in spite of this condition the results of the tests very strongly indicated the advisability of using meal instead of seed as a fertilizer. [Here follow details of the crop tests which are too lengthy to reproduce.—Ed.]

Conclusions Drawn from Experiments.

As previously stated, the object of this experiment was to secure data which will enable the growers to estimate how much meal is approximately equivalent to a given quantity of seed in its effect on their crop, and which will guide them in determining what terms they can accept from the mills. Of course, it is impossible to determine what quantity of meal will always be exactly equivalent in effect to a given quantity of seed, as the relative effect will vary with the seasons, some seasons favoring the meal more than the seed, and vice versa. It is believed that the seasons of 1905 and 1906, but especially that of 1906, were more favorable to the seed than to the meal in the vicinity of the experiment, yet the meal plats produced considerably more cotton.

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However, the difference between the yields from the corresponding seed and meal plats was much less in 1906 than in 1905. This is attributed to the heavy rainfall of 1906, which was probably less favorable to the meal than to the seed. In these tests 1,000 pounds of meal were used in comparison with 1 ton of seed, and it is evident from the results that less meal would have yielded as much as the seed. It is believed, therefore, that these results amply justify the assumption that 900 pounds of meal are at least equivalent to a ton of seed in effect on the crop; that is, on such land as was used for this experiment.

Statistics show that the average cash price which the mills paid for seed in 1905 was \$15.51 per ton, while they sold the meal for \$20.35 per ton. At these prices the receipts from a ton of seed would purchase 1,524 pounds of meal. Assuming that 900 pounds of this is equivalent in fertilizing value to 1 ton of seed, the grower who thus disposes of his seed gets 624 pounds of meal, worth \$6.95, more than his seed is worth to him per ton.

This is figured on a basis of the actual market value of the extra meal obtained, but the results of our experiments clearly indicate that if 1,524 pounds of meal, properly balanced by the necessary amount of acid phosphate and some form of potash, are used as a fertilizer in comparison with a ton of seed to which the necessary acid phosphate and potash have been added, the difference in the resulting profit would certainly be very much greater than the market value of this extra meal, for with this extra meal the growers are enabled at very little extra expense to fertilize their crops much more liberally than if they kept the seed, as the acid phosphate and kainit necessary to properly balance it can be purchased comparatively cheap, and a liberal use of fertilizers almost invariably assures a greater yield and a very much greater profit.

Mills Offer Profitable Terms.

It is very evident that the growers can profitably accept the average terms offered by the mills. Yet many farmers are refusing to do so, and thereby sustain a heavy loss themselves and waste large quantities of oil and linters, which should be turned to profitable uses and increase the wealth of the country. The mills have made large profits, and they should be required to pay for the seed in proportion to the amount of their profits. The growers should get a reasonable portion of the increased value of the seed, and should never dispose of it with-

out getting the equivalent of its fertilizing value plus the cost of hauling it and a reasonable profit on the transaction, which should be proportionate to the market value of the mill products. The cost of hauling varies according to local conditions, but, as a rule, this will not be so great that it will be unprofitable for growers to dispose of their seed on terms by which they realize the equivalent of 1,200 pounds of meal per ton of seed. This, however, is believed to be about the minimum offer which they should accept.

Owing to the increasing value of oil-mill products the mills will no doubt be able to make more favorable terms in the future, or at least will continue to make acceptable terms to the growers for their seed. It is hoped that those growers who underestimate the value of seed and dispose of it without a profit will cease to do this and will hold it for profitable terms, and that those who are refusing profitable terms will see the wisdom of accepting them, not only because of the benefits which they will realize personally, but also because of the immense quantity of valuable products which will be added to the wealth of the country by so doing, which now are being wasted under their present practice of using the whole seed as a fertilizer.

The Preservation of Seed.

There is great necessity for more attention to the proper storing and preservation of cotton seed, as the value of the oil depends upon the condition of the seed when it reaches the mill.

Evidently the products manufactured from the seed would be more useful and more valuable if the seed was kept in good condition. Seed is very easily damaged, especially while green, if stored in large bulks. Large quantities of it reach the mills in very badly damaged condition, thereby causing a great reduction in the value of the products. If the necessary storage room is available, it is very desirable to spread the seed in thin layers over as large a surface as possible, so as to keep it from heating.

[Editor's Note.—Even more emphatic testimony of the superior value of meal over seed as fertilizer was given in a paper by Prof. R. J. Redding of the Georgia Experiment Station, read at last year's convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, and printed in The National Provisioner at that time.]

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Easier Prices on Cotton Crop Prospects and Financial News—Reactions to a Firmer Basis—Retarded Speculation, Partly on Interrupted Wire Service—Steady Inquiries for New Crop by Exporters—Slow Buying of Near Deliveries—General Trading of a Hesitating Order—Buyers Have Some Advantage.

The cottonseed oil market has been for the week a slow one, and up to Thursday generally rather more in the buyer's favor, with a slight yielding of prices. On Thursday there was a moderate recovery of tone and moderately advanced prices.

At the small declines in prices that had taken place there was only moderate pressure in selling.

Some of the principal traders had outwardly been disposed to sell the new crop options, while other have been rather prompt buyers at the easier prices, and followed the later moderate advance in prices.

On the whole, however, as covering the general trading interests, it has appeared that buying and selling orders have been scarce through continued insufficient telegraph service, and that the rank and file of the traders had taken to, in the scarcity of outside orders, dealing in protecting a few contracts or in accepting the chances of small profits.

There is nothing of a very exhilarating character to the market, either as to demands or prices, as the period of the season

is at hand for a hesitating position all around, in watching cotton crop prospects.

There is no doubt of interest on the part of the foreign markets in new crop oil, and a further fair degree of business has been done with them.

But there is no foreign demand of consequence for old crop oil, and naturally there will not be if there is ability to get along for a few weeks more without the old crop oil at its high prices compared with the prices for the new crop deliveries.

But just here it may be said that it does not make material difference in supporting the present prices for the old crop oil that there is absence of foreign demand for it. The old oil will be closely used up in any event of demands before the new crop season.

It may seem like taking the chances of the market in a more marked way than usual that the foreign markets are steady buyers of the new crop oil. But the fact is that demand for future deliveries of the cotton oil would be urged on foreign account by the fact that competing oils cannot be had for future deliveries as cheap as the cottonseed oil, however the comparatively full prices of the new crop cotton oil as compared with the trading basis ahead in the new oil usual at this time of the year.

Linseed oil is cheaper, of course, than cottonseed oil, materially so even for current deliveries. But arichides and sesame oils

are relatively high in price for future deliveries, as they are so, as well, for the near deliveries.

The foreign markets, those that usually do more or less negotiating ahead for supplies, reason that cottonseed oil is inviting for investment at the current prices for the new crop for the fall and winter deliveries, by comparison with some other oils that would make food products, however cheaper some of the soap oils of Europe are than the cottonseed oil. Therefore, that they are willing to take the chances of the cotton crop seed supplies and extent of new crop cotton oil productions.

It must not be construed, the reference to foreign demands, that there is at all active buying, but only that there is steady interest from essentially all of the north of Europe and Marseilles markets, and more or less business constantly under way with them, more particularly in edible grades of the cotton oil. These edible oils steadily bring 3@4c. above the prices of the prime yellow on the option deliveries, as they are quoted in an appended list of sales. The business with the foreign markets is in all of the late fall and winter months.

There is nothing particular in the way of trading except the moderate foreign business in the new crop. The compound makers are quiet, as well as the soapmakers, in both the old and new crop, as they seemingly feel that they can afford to wait for all develop-

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ments of the cotton crop and possible oil productions.

At any rate there is nothing developing in the pure lard market for stimulated buying of the cotton oil by the compound makers, and who, because of the situation of the pure lard market, find conservative buying of the compounds.

The soapmakers find tallow and greases cheaper than cottonseed oil. Besides, the tallow and grease markets are upon a weak trading basis even at their comparatively low prices with cottonseed oil.

The London auction sale for the tallow on Wednesday was in part 6d. lower, and the markets in this country at 1/4c. lower for the tallow in the week. New York city hhd. tallow has sold at 6 1/4c.

The foreign markets for the tallow look weak, because the South American supply is offered them at relatively easier prices than the American tallow, as making allowances for the respective titres of the tallow, in that the South American is of a materially higher titre than the average American made tallow.

There is no prospect of material soapmakers' demands for the cotton oil, in view of the tallow and grease market situations until the new crop season. A very ordinary distribution of the old crop of the cotton oil will use it up before the new crop season.

If some outside conditions change to firmer this side of the new crop cotton oil season, more particularly in a better lard market than now, with an improved position of financial affairs whereby confidence in commercial affairs could be enhanced, it would not be improbable that the old crop of the oil would wind up at somewhat excited prices, with considering the factor the small supply basis.

Just now the compound product, which it was hoped would use up more of the cottonseed oil supply by this time, is influenced to conservative trading by the standstill look of the pure lard market.

The pure lard market should have been by this time in better position than it is shown to be, as the hog marketing has fallen off and the quality of the hogs is now poorer than it had been before for some time. But the money situation and the general demoralization in Wall street keeps "the public" out of the markets for commercial products in a speculative way, and causes general hesitancy in bulling markets.

It may be said that outside of the Wall street factor that the hog products markets are in shape for improved prices, and that if improved prices come about for pure lard that the compound business will become vigorous and the consumption of cottonseed oil increased.

The cotton crop is, in our opinion, promising a materially larger yield than that of last year in the Southeast sections, and it is in fairly good shape in the Southwest, although that Texas is not likely to raise a crop within five hundred thousand bales of that of last year.

The mills are not disposed to sell crude oil at all freely. At the same time the refiners are very moderate buyers of the crude oil.

The nominal prices for the crude at the mills is about 9@10c. under the prices of the refined, prime yellow, at New York.

There was a small sale of the crude, September delivery, at 41c. for 2 tanks. The November delivery is at about 31c., and the December delivery at 30c.

The English market is down about 1s. 1 1/2d. for the cotton oil for the week, with Hull quoting naked at 28s. 7 1/2d.

The linseed markets of England are somewhat better in price, with La Plate quoted at 41s. 10 1/2d. and Calcutta at 41s. 6d. and the linseed oil at 29s. 3d.

New York Transactions.

On Saturday (17) the market was more in favor of buyers, with small declines in prices. The general depressed money situation, dull speculation and good cotton crop prospects caused the weakness. "Call" prices at the close were for prime yellow, August at 52@52 1/2c.; September at 51 1/4@52 1/4c.; October at 49 1/2@49 3/4c.; November at 41 1/4@41 3/4c.; December at 39 1/2@39 3/4c.; January at 38 1/2@38 3/4c. Sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, August at 52 1/4c.; 300 bbls. prime yellow, September at 52c.; 100 bbls. October at 49 3/4c.; 200 bbls. November at 41 1/2c.; 200 bbls. December at 39 1/4c.

On Monday there continued slackness to the market, with bidding easier. "Call" prices for prime yellow at the close were for August at 52 1/4@53c.; September at 52@52 1/2c.; October at 49 1/4@49 3/4c.; November at 41 1/2@41 3/4c.; December at 38 3/4@39c.; January at 38@38 3/4c. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, November at 41 1/4c.; 100 bbls. December at 39c.

On Tuesday there continued a situation rather in the buyer's favor, with moderate life to trading. Closing prices for prime yellow, August at 52@53c.; September at 51 1/2@52c.; October at 49 1/4@49 3/4c.; November at 41@41 3/4c.; December at 38 3/4@39 1/4c.; January at 38 1/2@39c. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, September at 52c.; 900 bbls. October at 49 1/2c.; 500 bbls. December at 39c.; 200 bbls. January at 38 1/2c.

On Wednesday the market showed little change in prices, with conservative trading. Closing "call" prices for prime yellow, September at 52 1/4@53c.; October at 52@52 1/2c.; November at 49 1/4@49 3/4c.; December at 41 1/4@41 3/4c.; January at 39@39 1/4c.; February at 38 1/2@38 3/4c.

Sales of 700 bbls. prime yellow, September at 52c.; 200 bbls. November at 41 1/2c.; 1,100 bbls. December at 39c.; 1,000 bbls. January at 38 1/2c.

Off yellow, August and September at 49@51c.

Good off yellow, August at 50@53c.; September at 50@52c.

On Thursday the tone was stronger, with a small advance in prices. Trading in a speculative way was more active. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, August at 52 3/4c.; 100 bbls. at 53c.; 300 bbls. September at 52 1/4c.; 1,100 bbls. at 52 1/2c.; 100 bbls. October at 49 3/4c.; 200 bbls. at 49 3/4c.; 1,900 bbls. at 50c.; 700 bbls. at 49 3/4c.; 100 bbls. December at 39 1/2c. Closing prices for prime yellow, August at 50 1/4@53 1/4c.; September at 52 1/4@52 3/4c.; October at 49 3/4@50c.; November at 42@42 1/4c.; December at 39 1/4@39 3/4c.; January at 38 3/4@39 1/4c.

Off yellow, August at 48@52c.; September at 48@52c.

Good off yellow, August at 50@52 1/2c.; September at 49 1/2@52 1/2c.

(Continued on page 40.)

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

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Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

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NEW YORK CITY
EXPORTERS BROKERS
**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**
Cotton Seed Oil
**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

COTTON SEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 21, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.							
Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-06.	Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-06.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	175	Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60	Grenada, W. I.	—	17	—
Abo, Russia	—	20	—	Gaudeloupe, West Indies	—	3,507	2,281
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71	106	Guantanamo, Cuba	—	22	—
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	—	Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	50
Alexandria, Egypt	—	508	2,962	Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,514	3,417	Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	2
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	535	409	Hamburg, Germany	—	2,625	5,762
Amapola, Honduras	—	8	20	Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150	Havana, Cuba	25	5,360	5,254
Antigua, West Indies	—	483	700	Havre, France	—	16,725	19,935
Antwerp, Belgium	5	2,905	5,855	Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	128
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	23	64	Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Auckland, New Zealand	20	112	97	Hull, England	—	125	180
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	15	—	Inagua, W. I.	—	—	6
Ayca, West Indies	—	269	19	Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	3
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	715	Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	44
Barbados, West Indies	50	1,077	1,132	Kingston, West Indies	50	2,267	3,115
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50	Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	208	Konigsburg, Germany	—	—	1,350
Berbec, British Guiana	—	84	—	Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,400	75
Bergen, Norway	—	675	250	La Guaira, Venezuela	4	187	190
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12	La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	—
Bissao, Port. Guinea	—	18	—	Leghorn, Italy	—	3,443	857
Bombay, India	—	142	9	Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Bone, Algeria	—	675	81	Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Bordeaux, France	—	1,095	6,580	Liverpool, England	—	2,077	7,089
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175	London, England	5	5,632	5,078
Bremen, Germany	—	409	205	Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	—	6
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—	Lyttelton, New Zealand	—	—	17
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61	214	Macao, Brazil	—	434	—
Bristol, England	—	75	—	Macoris, San Domingo	—	1,011	780
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	170	2,690	3,928	Malmö, Sweden	—	240	21
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	107	Malta, Island of Malta	—	2,487	3,649
Callao, Peru	—	12	40	Manchester, England	—	3,850	1,717
Calro, Egypt	—	—	90	Manaos, Brazil	—	6	6
Campeche, Mexico	—	5	42	Manzanillo, Cuba	15	15	50
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,006	2,740	Mancunio, Venezuela	—	51	9
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	172	Marseilles, France	—	47,801	59,788
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100	Martinique, West Indies	—	11,588	4,180
Cartagena, Colombia	—	2	31	Massawa, Arabia	—	57	259
Carupano, Venezuela	—	5	—	Matanzas, West Indies	—	604	268
Cayenne, French Guiana	5	733	398	Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	24
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—	Melbourne, Australia	10	100	263
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	—	Mexico, Mexico	—	6	—
Christiania, Norway	—	525	1,405	Mollendo, Peru	—	—	35
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	150	Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	274	570	Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	64	47	Montevideo, Uruguay	170	5,452	4,961
Colon, Panama	—	1,246	1,281	Nagasaki, Japan	—	—	7
Conakry, Africa	—	29	194	Naples, Italy	—	549	672
Constantinople, Turkey	—	135	10	Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Cook, New Zealand	—	50	—	Nuevitas, Cuba	—	68	72
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	945	Oran, Algeria	—	1,372	1,412
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	222	150	Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	21
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—	Panama, Panama	—	117	8
Cristobal, Panama	—	18	—	Paysandu, Uruguay	—	20	6
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	133	41	Pernambuco, Brazil	—	2,208	977
Dantzig, Germany	—	2,133	2,500	Philippville, Algeria	—	131	—
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	131	30	Pointe-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	83	774
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,717	2,068	Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	86	88
Dominica, W. I.	—	24	—	Port au Prince, West Indies	7	42	102
Drontheim, Norway	—	180	185	Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	12	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	2,490	595	Port De Paix, Haiti	—	—	—
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65	Port Limon, Costa Rica	9	267	126
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	37	—	Port Louis, Mauritius	—	8	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	2,090	Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	—
East London, Cape Colony	—	44	—	Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	183	—
Flume, Austria	—	—	365				
Fort de France, West Indies	—	1,329	572				
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	6				
Galata, Roumania	—	2,375	1,535				
Genoa, Italy	100	13,227	11,638				
Georgetown, British Guiana	88	334	801				
Gibara, Cuba	—	5	—				
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,620	1,912				
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,907	6,679				
Gonaives, Haiti	—	7	—				
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,400	1,970				
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	10				

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FINEST FAST GRINDING. MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS. UNRIVALED RECORD THROUGHOUT THE TRADE. SIZES: 22" to 36".

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SCIENTIFIC Cotton Seed Cleaners, Disc Hullers, Hull-Beating Separators and Cake Breakers

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Established 1878

Hull, England	135	—
Liverpool, England	15,479	10,276
London, England	15,723	6,850
Manchester, England	1,149	800
Marseilles, France	21,200	13,200
Port Barrios, C. A.	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	103,906	95,188
Swansea, Wales	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	250	423
Trieste, Austria	200	10,050
Venice, Italy	300	148
Vera Cruz, Mexico	493	500
Total	450	230,118 199,832

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	100	200
Bremen, Germany	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	800	201
Hamburg, Germany	8,118	3,000
Havana, Cuba	400	—
Liverpool, England	1,000	—
London, England	500	—
Reval, Russia	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	49,912	54,037
Tampico, Mexico	—	10,507
Trieste, Austria	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	9,983	10,112
Total	71,747	65,557

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany	300	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	3,140	3,048
Havre, France	1,147	600
Liverpool, England	600	80
Marseilles, France	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	5,458	5,390
Stockholm, Sweden	50	—
Total	11,714	11,615

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	475	196
Hamburg, Germany	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
Total	1,162	717

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	52	—
Antwerp, Belgium	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	120	—
Bergen, Norway	117	—
Bremen, Germany	9,405	3,563
Christiania, Norway	3,902	844
Christiansand, Norway	105	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	215
Drontheim, Norway	32	—
Genoa, Italy	323	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	5,534	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	7,062	3,432
Havre, France	3,133	3,454
London, England	—	375
Malmö, Sweden	648	—
Rotterdam, Holland	55,187	37,141
Stavanger, Norway	551	—
Stettin, Germany	54	—
Stockholm, Sweden	54	—
Tonsberg, Norway	105	—
Trieste, Austria	106	321
Venice, Italy	423	—
Total	87,056	52,988

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	150	10,371
Liverpool, England	—	3,090
London, England	—	50
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200
Total	150	3,796 32,960

From All Other Ports.

Canada	16,500	17,711
Costa Rica	—	1
Germany	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	800
Guatemala	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200
Honduras	—	10
Honolulu, Hawaii	—	5
Japan	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	10
Mexico	—	5
Nova Scotia	—	72
Salvador	—	3
Total	17,000	18,229

Recapitulation.

From New York	1,489	250,045	318,746
From New Orleans	450	230,118	199,832
From Galveston	—	71,747	65,557
From Baltimore	—	11,714	11,615
From Philadelphia	—	1,162	717
From Savannah	—	87,056	52,988
From Newport News	150	3,796	32,960
From all other ports	—	17,000	18,229
Total	2,089	672,787	709,644

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Rotterdam, Aug. 22.—Cottonseed oil market shows good consumption and reduced stocks. Some demand for America at firm prices. Prices for spot lots nominally 43 florins for butter oil; prime summer yellow at 41 florins, and off oil at 39 florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Hamburg, August 22.—Cottonseed oil market is steady but lifeless for old stock. Increasing interest in new crop. Quoted for spot lots nominal at 68 marks for off oil; 68@69 marks for prime summer yellow, and 74@75 marks for white oil and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Antwerp, August 22.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat nominal. Quoted 81 francs for off oil for near delivery.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Marseilles, August 22.—Cottonseed oil market shows moderate stock and steadier position of prices. Steady wants for future delivery. Quoted 87 francs for prime summer yellow, 91 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)
Liverpool, August 22.—Cottonseed oil market is held fairly steady and quiet. Quoted nominal, prime summer yellow 36s., off oil 34s.

ATLANTA COTTON OIL MARKET.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22.—Weather perfect; September crude oil, 40c.; October, 32c.; November, 30½c.; December, 30c. Spot meal dull and declining; light inquiry. New hulls, September, \$6 in the bin, loose.

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JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Aug. 22.—Since our last report the market continued to ease off for several days, September at one time being offered at 52c., October at 49½c., November at 41½c., and December at 39c., the offerings being rather free at these prices and buyers holding off. During the last two days there has, however, been quite a stiffening in the prices and market closed to-day at almost exactly the same price as a week ago. One of the features of the last few days' trading has been the heavy dealings in August and September oil; these deliveries had been rather neglected for some time and the late buying is supposed to be to cover outstanding shorts. On the other side the actual consumptive demand for these deliveries is rather disappointing. To Europe there lately has been a fair amount of business done, principally in November and December and January oil.

The crude oil business still continues very limited. The mills as a rule are still holding off and it is almost like pulling teeth to bring about any actual trades. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August 52½c. sales, September 52½c. sales, October 50c. sales, November 42c. sales, December 39½c. sales, January 39c. sales. Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil 50c., prime summer white cottonseed oil 58c.

POSTPONE OIL REFINERY PLAN.

The Georgia legislature adjourned last week without adopting the resolution to appropriate \$10,000 of the state's funds for the establishment of a cottonseed oil refinery at the Georgia School of Technology for the purpose of educating students in oil refining and the merits of cottonseed oil and products. The finances of the state were so depleted that no special appropriations were granted this season. This resolution goes over, by operation of law, until next year, when it will come up ahead of any new business, and will be acted upon then, and secured.

This resolution has been one of the most widely discussed of all the special appropriations asked for; it affects vitally the commercial education of the south, and the members were greatly in sympathy with the movement to improve this excellent school by the addition of the department noted. Dr. Matheson, the president of the school, was intensely interested in the resolution, and stated that there was already a place in the new chemical laboratory where the machinery for this purpose could be installed at a very small cost. He expressed himself as being highly in favor of the new department, and declared that it would give the southern boys an opportunity for a new field of work with one of the South's chief products.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

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33 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues to rule steady on heavy native steers and heavy native cows, but trade generally is quiet and all kinds of branded hides are dull and weak; also light native hides. Native steers of late salting still keep unchanged at 14c. and one of the big packers is reported to have made a sale of 11,000 July and August natives at 14c., and a big packer also sold 4,000 of similar salting at the same price. Another is reported to have declined a bid of 14c. for late August and September natives, and this packer refuses to sell these hides ahead. Colorados, light and extreme Texas and branded cows are especially dull and weak, as tanners are not buying any of these varieties freely. Texas steers continue to be nominally quoted, in the absence of sales, at 13½c. for heavy, 12½c. for light and 11½c. for extremes. Butt brands, on account of being somewhat allied with native steers, are somewhat steadier than other varieties of branded hides, and packers claim that butt brands are steady at around 12c. Colorados are entirely nominal at about 11½c. and branded cows are the weakest of anything on the list and not quotable at over 11c. nominal. Native cows are fairly firm for late salting heavy weights, but light cows are weak, especially old long haired stock. It is reported that a big packer has sold 5,000 long haired light native cows at 10½c. At the same time it is reported that three of the big packers have sold 4,000 to 5,000 heavy cows at 12½c. and that the market is all sold up on these of late salting. Late salting light native cows are offered at 11½c. Bulls are unchanged.

Later.—The cattle receipts to-day were 6,000 at Chicago, 7,500 at Kansas City, 3,000 at Omaha and 3,500 at St. Louis. Last Thursday, August 15, the cattle receipts were 6,000 at Chicago, 10,000 at Kansas City, 2,000 at Omaha and 6,500 at St. Louis. Rumors are current that a bad break has occurred in branded hides with sales at declines of ¼@1c. These reports are that one of the big packers who has been a free seller of late at reduced prices has made sales of heavy Texas at 13c. and Colorados at 11c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues in a nominal position and unchanged on most varieties, but generally weak and unsettled, especially since the rumors of a bad break in packer branded hides. Buffs continue to be held at 10½c., but is considered weak at that price and buyers not willing to pay over 10½c., and picking up hides at outside points at 10c. with freight paid to Chicago or Milwaukee. Dealers are reported to have little surplus stock of short haired hides, as they have been only buying in the country at what they considered safe prices and consequently they were unable to buy as freely as otherwise. Dealers have been talking 10¾c. for heavy cows, but this price has not been obtainable, and a sale has been made of two cars of short haired heavy cows at 10½c. Regular lots of extremes last sold here at 10¾c., but special selections and weights of extremes and buffs together are quotable at 11c. There are bids here of 10¾c. for regular lots of Chicago extremes and also bids of 11½c. reported for prime Michigan and Ohio extremes. One car of prime Michigan extremes was sold out of bundle at 11¾c. to a local tanner. Heavy steers continue dull and lots running partly long haired are being offered at 11c. and remain unsold. Bulls are unchanged at 9¾@10c.

DRY HIDES.—Last sales of sole leather hides were at 18½c. and 17½c.; but there are no buyers for more at over 18c. and 17c. and the market is decidedly weak.

HORSE HIDES.—A small lot of country hides has been sold at \$3.75.

CALFSKINS.—It cannot be learned that any sales of Chicago city skins have as yet been made at under 15c., but the large buyers are still holding off and only bidding 14¾c. Tanners do not believe, however, that the calfskin situation will show much change as the offerings are very moderate and there is a generally good demand for calf leather. Some prime lots of outside city skins are offered at 15c., but regular outside cities are obtainable at 14¾c. Countries range from 14¼@14½c., kips 11½c. and deacons \$1.05 and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market rules steady with a fair demand and small sales made on the basis of \$1@1.10 for packer shearlings, and \$1.15 for best lambs. Mitten shearlings rule at 75c. The country market is steady at 65@75c. for best shearlings and 75@85c. for best lamb.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Total sales for a week amount to 170 Mexican hides, which shows

the condition of the market here. Stocks amount to 30,000, which is more than has been here before at any one time in three or four years. Buyers are entirely out of the market.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues weak and neglected. One packer reports an inquiry for his old February and March native steers, but this may be the 10c. offer that was made.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—No business is reported in hides. It is reported that there are still large quantities of old long haired hides held by State dealers. Late receipt lots of cows are offered at 10c. flat, but buyers cannot be found at that price. Calfskins keep fairly steady with prices unchanged at \$1.37½, \$1.72½ and \$1.95 for New York Cities, and \$1.15, \$1.55 and \$1.75@1.80 for ordinary countries.

Boston.

The market is quiet, with prices tending downward. There are no bids here over 10¾c. for best Ohio buffs that are held at 11c., and bids for lots offered at 10¾c. are only 10½c. Extremes are quoted at 11½@11¾c. Southern country hides are dull at 8½c. to 8¾c. flat, with last sales at this range.

Leather Conditions.

Trade generally continues quiet, but large western tanners report a good general business. A sale of 500 sides of Milwaukee spready light hemlock harness has been made from here at 33c. for B. and 31c. for No. 2. A car of Milwaukee slaughter hemlock sole sold here at 30c., 29c. and 28c. for the three grades. Side upper is weak and concessions of ½c. from the previous ½c. decline have been made on some descriptions. X. Capon Texas oak bends are reported offered from Phila. at 44c. and X. and A. "Newport" Texas oak sides together at 31½c.

HIDE POWDER IN TANNIN ANALYSIS.

From experiments it has been found that from chromed powder containing 1 per cent. and 5 per cent. of chromic oxide, respectively, distilled water only extracts about 2 mgrms. of a soluble matter, as compared with 21 mgrms. from an old hide powder, in the 50 c.c. of the filtrate used for the determination of the non-tannins. Working with a standard solution of quebracho extract and 5.5 grms. of powder, almost exact results are obtained with lightly chromed powder; those from the hide powder as well as those from the heavily chromed preparation, were incorrect. With a larger weight (13 grms.) of the heavily chromed powder, good results are obtained. But since good results are also obtained by the use of 5.5 grms. of lightly chromed powder, the adoption of the latter is recommended, provided it contains enough chromic oxide to keep well.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

SALT!

There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

Hides salted with **Retsof** usually command a premium, for they come up plump and clean.

We can supply any quantity from our numerous distributing points.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA. or CHICAGO

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

The Highest Prices

Warehouse: 99 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Chicago Section

Is it nature-fakers or natural fakirs?

T. R. don't seem much affected by J. D.'s dire predictions.

"Telegraft" ain't such a worse mispronunciation after all.

Wealth and disgrace seem to be doing great team work these days.

William Jennings Brayon says he is going to answer William Taft—after Taft's gone.

Is it possible Frank Rockefeller and Tom Lawson are working the same side of the street?

There's another way of looking at it, too. Many old telegraphers haven't had a holiday in years.

Seems like John D.'s backbone is stiffer than T. R.'s, at that, when it comes to a show down.

Diamonds and other cut glass are being found in abundance a whole lot nearer here than Kimberley, Africa.

The Sox are assiduously mending the holes torn in their stockings by various rude ball teams from various uncouth states.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 17, averaged 6.95 cents per pound.

Korea seems to have a very effective way of silencing undesirable citizens, by cutting their bodies off just under the ears.

The "yellow peril" is still following his martial calling; viz.: chasing thirty-nine-cent shirts up and down the washee board.

Michael Kenna (Hinky Dink) in his "Impressions of Ireland" will give the history of "The Big Wind" and the "Flood of Mush."

A papermergerfest will be indulged in by Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan with the International Paper Company as toastmaster. Next!

The telegraphers' strike is beginning to become embarrassing to many business houses, and more especially board of trade firms, to say the least.

There are more bulls than bears in the cereal markets on the Board of Trade, says

an expert. Draw your own conclusions; the farmer has already.

Airships will be in full blast 'fore that loop has looped the yards. It'll do for a hog and cattle run and will be a great improvement over the present unsightly, if not dangerous, runways.

Busier'n hens scratching in the horse manure on the railroad track are Hi Waters and Dave Anderson, managers of the Postal & Western Union on the Board of Trade, these striking days.

They have been having most of the fun over in Belfast lately. Dispatches omitted to state whether it was March 17 or July 12. However, on a dead and wounded basis, it must be both.

Phil Aaron, the full-sized salesman who used to help press down the pavement throughout the yards in the interests of the Western Electric Company, is now manager for that concern at Seattle, Wash.

Snow broke out of the weather man's corral in the Northwest Monday and tore down the fences as near as Northern Iowa, but didn't ramble far away. Many shorts in consequence acted as though they had lye in their pants. Kind of uneasy, you know.

Stockyards employees are being treated by manicurists—for what, however, has not been stated. Said employees are to be operated upon shortly by axidermists for inflammatory rhetoric, before spontaneous combustion sets in. No; this ain't no joke.

Emery Atwater, for thirty years hog buyer for Armour & Company, died at Oconomowoc, Wis., on Wednesday last after a year's illness, and was interred at Oakwood Cemetery on Saturday. Hundreds of his old Stockyards friends paid their last respects.

Nelson Morris, founder of the packing business bearing his name, is the sole survivor of the traders who moved from the old Myrick Yards at Thirtieth and Cottage Grove avenue to the present Union Stock Yard when it was opened, some forty years ago.

The Venezuelan Court imposed a fine of \$4,800,000 upon the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company on account of the alleged connection of the company with the Matos rebellion. Asphalt is becoming a very popular commodity in the packing trade these days.

This telegraphers' strike is saving the weather men a whole lot of useless lying. And then again the grain bug is getting in his work and no "expert" around to "peach" on him. Snitch letters are too slow to arrest his diabolical work, but he and the telegram can work wonders.

The International Stewards' Association in annual convention during the week at the Auditorium Hotel discussed score cards, of which the following is a fair sample: Boiled turnips, string beans, boiled ham, rye bread, Swiss cheese, beer. Members from all over the Union, Canada, Mexico, Panama and other points were in attendance and practically all favored the "simple life" in eatables.

A real condition—the telegraphers' strike—is getting in its work on the Board of Trade. Say! It's got rust, bugs, fleas, cockroaches, yellow fever, drought, rain, frost, statistics, opinions, experts, snakes, mosquitoes and other well known and horrible conditions and things beat to a frazzle. It's one of those real, genuine articles that comes along once in a while, and tears h—l out of things.

The Rev. James Q. Seabrooke Poole, speaking on the canner question, said: "If hogs do not go higher they will probably remain stationary or go lower." Which is about the way all experts talk. However, James does not pose as an expert, except on plans and specifications pertaining to the characteristics of the personnel of the live stock industry, and then—well, he should be heard to be appreciated.

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, said in answer to the rumors that a worse panic than in 1893 is impending: "No panic for Chicago. Wall street may have to pay the piper with its last red cent; the Administration may pound the railroads and fine them into insolvency; the Bank of England may raise its discount rate as high as it chooses, and Chicago won't care. Business is fine and the West has quit gambling," etc., etc., and then some more in the same strain. Mr. Mitchell, however, is not suffering from "Landisitis," which has a very depressing effect, especially in aggravated cases.

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ALL WANT S. & S. PLANT.

The report that the Schwarzschild & Sulberger Company was considering the advisability of locating a packing plant in Colorado has caused widespread interest in that state, and cities and towns having facilities for such a plant are falling over themselves in their haste to bid for the S. & S. plum. Denver appears to lead, with Pueblo in second place and Longmont and other centers of meat production following in order. It is said that options have been secured on various sites for this plant.

PACKERS' ASSOCIATION BY-LAWS.

According to a bulletin issued this week by Secretary McCarthy of the American Meat Packers' Association, the following amendments to the by-laws of that organization have been proposed and will be voted on by the members at the convention at Chicago in October:

Article 5 to read as follows: "The active and associate members shall be elected at any regular or called meeting of the Executive Committee, by a two-thirds favorable vote of said committee. The amount of the annual dues must accompany all applications for membership.

"Honorary members shall be elected only at the regular meeting of the association."

Article 7 to read as follows: "The annual dues for each active and associate member shall be twenty-five (25) dollars. All dues shall be paid to the treasurer within thirty days after the annual meeting and shall terminate with the opening of the next annual meeting. Members in arrears eleven months shall be dropped from the roll."

Article 12 to read as follows: "The by-laws may be amended, or new by-laws adopted, by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee members, at any regular or called meeting of said committee, provided that thirty days' previous notice of such intention, stating the nature of the proposed by-law or amendment, be sent to the secretary, who shall at once notify each member of the Executive Committee."

A NEW BREED OF DRAFT HORSES.

The Iowa State College at Ames is co-operating with the United States Government in a breeding experiment to establish a breed of grey draft horses. An importation of grey Shires and Clydesdales arrived at Ames about two weeks ago and they are to be used as the foundation stock in this work.

The object of the experiment is to combine and improve the qualities of the highest excellence of each breed, so far as possible, and to eliminate some of the characteristics that are objectionable from the American standpoint. It is the intention to combine the feet, quality, pasterns and action of the Clydesdale with the more massive proportions of the Shire and, while doing so, to establish the grey color and other essential characteristics which will eventually lead to the development of an American breed of draft horses better adapted to American conditions than any of the foreign breeds.

It is the opinion of the best-informed horsemen that the crossing of these breeds will not be attended with the usual uncertain results of cross-breeding experiments, as they have practically the same origin and have been bred along quite similar lines for many generations.

In adhering to the grey color there will be no radical departure from the original characteristics of these breeds, as grey has been a common if not a prevailing color of both breeds, and many of the best specimens of

each breed are still found among the greys. In America grey is the popular draft horse color and other things being equal a grey gelding commands more money on the market than one of any other color.

A study of blood lines and draft types decided Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Professors Curtiss and Kennedy, of the Iowa State College, to select the Shire and Clydesdale breeds for the beginning of the experiment, though some of the grey Percheron blood may possibly be used later in the progress of the experiment.

The importation consists of eight animals—one stallion and two mares of the Clydesdale breed, and one stallion and four mares of the Shire breed. These individuals are all of outstanding excellence. Professor W. J. Kennedy picked them from the cream of European studs, and they are an ideal bunch to start the great experimental breed on the way to popularity.

WATCH FOR THE OPENINGS.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 12....	27,363	1,980	28,632	24,875
Tuesday, Aug. 13....	7,633	2,241	11,614	21,147
Wednesday, Aug. 14....	18,939	2,202	20,825	20,249
Thursday, Aug. 15....	6,062	747	16,140	10,408
Friday, Aug. 16....	8,101	825	15,982	2,514
Saturday, Aug. 17....	609	218	13,402	1,539

Total last week.....	64,417	7,813	106,904	50,552
Previous week.....	64,437	7,263	117,379	72,974
Cor. week 1906.....	57,000	6,001	96,186	87,763
Cor. week 1905.....	62,341	6,917	125,013	86,351

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 12....	5,709	29	7,309	2,244
Tuesday, Aug. 13....	3,734	10	3,125	4,436
Wednesday, Aug. 14....	5,328	231	5,115	7,899
Thursday, Aug. 15....	5,553	35	5,686	7,892
Friday, Aug. 16....	2,863	219	4,005	3,754
Saturday, Aug. 17....	805	—	3,408	157

Total last week.....	24,162	564	29,308	25,552
Previous week.....	19,451	857	23,817	8,561
Cor. week 1906.....	20,982	222	18,631	31,451
Cor. week 1905.....	24,097	775	30,513	7,969

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date, 1,951,931	298,647	4,768,154	2,386,200	
Year ago	1,917,705	275,278	4,849,415	2,682,307

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending August 17.....	404,000
Week previous	402,000
Year ago	361,000
Two years ago	370,000
Year to August 17.....	16,150,000
Same period 1906.....	15,291,000
Same period 1905.....	15,282,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week August 17, 1907.....	222,700	296,800	183,600
Week ago	164,800	288,400	139,000
Year ago	156,200	257,300	108,600
Two years ago	177,900	250,300	138,300

Total this year.....	5,257,000	12,116,000	5,222,000
Total last year.....	4,905,000	11,857,000	5,590,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending August 17, 1907.....		15,900
Armour & Co.....		13,500
Swift & Co.....		5,900
Anglo-American.....		4,800
Boyd-Lunham.....		3,100
H. Moore & Co.....		3,400
Continental, P. G.....		4,200
Hammond & Co.....		5,700
Morris & Co.....		2,200
Roberts & Oake.....		8,400
S. & S.....		4,900
Western Packing Co.....		3,800
Omaha Packing Co.....		8,000
Other packers.....		83,800
Totals		98,900
Week ago		84,500
Year ago		112,500
Two years ago		4,060,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week August 17, 1907.....	\$6.20	\$6.05	\$5.30	\$6.80
Previous week	6.20	5.97	5.50	7.40
Year ago	5.45	6.62	4.85	7.00
Two years ago	5.20	5.99	4.70	5.20
Three years ago	5.25	5.26	3.60	5.05

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$0.50@7.25
Fair to good steers.....	5.75@6.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.50@5.50
Range steers	5.25@6.75
Plains to fancy cows.....	4.25@4.75
Plains to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.50
Plains to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Good to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.90
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.00@3.75
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	3.50@4.75
Calves, common to fair.....	5.00@6.25
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.25@7.50

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$5.75@5.95
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.00@6.20
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.00@6.20
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.25@6.50
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 155 to 190 lbs.....	6.40@6.60
Thorough sows to coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Thorough, all weights.....	4.00@5.25
Pigs, 90 to 100 lbs.....	5.25@6.00
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	5.75@6.10

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to good wethers.....	5.00@5.25
Good to prime ewes.....	5.25@5.75
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.00@6.75
Range lambs	6.75@7.25
Range wethers	5.25@5.75
Feeding lambs	5.00@5.50
Cull lambs	5.25@7.00
Bucks and stags	5.00@5.50
Yearlings	5.50@6.25
Breeding ewes	5.50@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$15.85	\$15.85	\$15.75	\$15.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.90	\$8.92½	\$8.90	\$8.90
October.....	9.00	9.05	9.00	9.00
January.....	8.42½	8.45	8.42½	8.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.57½	\$8.60	\$8.55	\$8.55
October.....	8.65	8.67½	8.65	8.65
January.....	7.80	7.82½	7.80	7.80

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$15.60	\$15.75	\$15.60	\$15.70
October.....	15.00	15.65	15.00	15.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.85-82½	\$8.85	\$8.80	\$8.82½
October.....	8.95	8.95	8.92½	8.95
January.....	8.42½	8.45	8.42½	8.42½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$8.45	\$8.50
October.....	8.60	8.62½	8.57½	8.62½
January.....	7.77½	7.80	7.77½	7.80

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$15.75	\$15.80	\$15.75	\$15.75
October.....	15.63	15.70	15.65	15.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.85	\$8.85	\$8.85	\$8.85
October.....	8.95	8.97½	8.95	8.95
January.....	8.42½	8.42½	8.40	8.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.50	\$8.55	\$8.50	\$8.50
October.....	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.60
January.....	7.80	7.80	7.77½	7.77½

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$15.80
October.....	15.80	15.80	15.80	15.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.87½	\$8.92½	\$8.85	\$8.90
October.....	8.97½	9.05	8.97½	9.02½
January.....	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.52½	\$8.57½	\$8.52½	\$8.57½
October.....	8.62½	8.70	8.62½	8.67½
January.....	7.82½	7.87½	7.82½	7.87½

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$15.80	\$15.90	\$15.80	\$15.90
October.....	15.80	15.90	15.80	15.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.92	\$8.95	\$8.90	\$8.95
October.....	9.02	9.07	9.02	9.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.62	\$8.62	\$8.57	\$8.67
October.....	8.70	8.72	8.67	8.67

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.....	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$15.90	\$15.95
October.....	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.....	\$8.95	\$9.02	\$8.95	\$9.02
October.....	9.07	9.15	9.07	9.12
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
Sept.....	\$8.62	\$8.70	\$8.60	\$8.70
October.....	8.70	8.80	8.70	8.80

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forryth & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 21.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., 10½; 14@16 ave., 10; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 12; 20@22 ave., 12; 22@24 ave., 11½; 24@26 ave., 11½; 26@28 ave., 11½; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7; 7@9 ave., 7; 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14½; 8@10 ave., 13½; 10@12 ave., 11½.

Prices on all S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle	10	@12½
Beef Stew	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native	8	@10
Corned Ribs	6	@8
Corned Flanks	7	@8
Round Steaks	10	@12½
Round Roasts	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed	8	@7
Rolls Roast	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb	1.50
Hind Quarters .....	.18
Fore Quarters .....	.12½
Legs, fancy .....	.20
Stew .....	.10@12½
Shoulders .....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loin .....	.25
Chops, French .....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs .....	.14	@
Stew	8	@
Shoulders	10	@
Hind Quarters	16	@
Fore Quarters	12	@
Rib and Loin Chops	22	@

Pork.

Pork Loin .....	.14	@
Pork Chops .....	.14	@
Pork Tenders .....	.23	@
Pork Butts .....	.11	@
Spare Ribs	8	@
Blades	6	@
Hocks	6	@
Pigs' Heads	6	@
Leaf Lard	10	@

Veal.

Hind Quarters .....	.14	@
Fore Quarters .....	.10	@
Legs .....	.10	@
Breasts	8	@
Shoulders	10	@
Cutlets	20	@
Rib and Loin Chops	16	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	5¼	@
Tallow	4¼	@
Mixed Bone and Tallow	1¼	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona)	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring	@14
Turkeys	@11
Fowls	11½@12
Roosters	@7
Ducks	@10
Geese, per dozen	\$5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	@11
Chickens	11@11½
Ducks	@10
Geese	@10
Roosters	@7

Veal.

Choice	8¼	@ 9¼
Good	7¼	@ 8¼
Medium	6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy	5	@ 6
Coarse, small	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1	@14
Ribs, No. 2	@12
Ribs, No. 3	@7½
Loin, No. 1	@17½
Loin, No. 2	@15
Loin, No. 3	@9½
Rounds, No. 1	@9
Rounds, No. 2	@8
Rounds, No. 3	@7
Chucks, No. 1	@7½
Chucks, No. 2	@6½
Chucks, No. 3	@5½
Plates, No. 1	@4½
Plates, No. 2	@3½
Plates, No. 3	@3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints	@
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	@ 7
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Western Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	8 1/2 @ 9
Hind Quarters	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	@ 6 1/2
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates	3 @ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4
Cow Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 12
Shoulder Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 8 1/2
Trimblings	@ 4
Shank	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 11
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 3
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 11
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	@ 13
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 8

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 10 1/2
Good Caul	@ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 2
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	0 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 20
Spare Ribs	@ 6
Butts	@ 9 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimblings	@ 6 1/2
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 5 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 4 1/2
Check Meat	@ 4
Hog Plucks	@ 2
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 3 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 3
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 14
Calas	@ 8 1/2
Bellies	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2

Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Minced Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 10
New England Sausage	@ 10
Berliner Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 14
Oxford Sausage	@ 14
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Garlic	@ 7 1/2
Smoked sausage	@ 8
Farm Sausage	@ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 9
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 6 1/2
Hams Bologna	@ 12
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ —
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ —
Farmer	@ 12
Italian Salami, New	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat	@ —

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
1-Bologna	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	4.50
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.50
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	12.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 11.50
Plate Beef	@ 11.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Beef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 16.50
Mess Pork	@ 15.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 15.50
Family Back Pork	@ 17.50
Bean Pork	@ 18.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@ 10 1/2
Pure lard	@ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	@ 9 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	0 @ 10
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/2
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Butts	@ 6 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14
Skinned Hams	@ 14 1/2
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	@ 8
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.	@ 8 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@ 18 1/2
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
English Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 13
Dried Beef Sets	@ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 17 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 18 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 19 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 19 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	10 @ 20
Boiled Calas	@ 14 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 14 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 32
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 18
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 @ 2 1/2
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.80
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	\$2.50 @ 2.53 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20%	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 35 to 45 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 35 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.82 1/2
Prime steam, loose	@ 8 1/2
Neutral	@ 9 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	@ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 8 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	6 1/2 @ 7
Grease	@ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	.70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	.55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil	.48 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	.46 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	57 1/2 @ 65
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 56
Corn oil, loose	@ 5 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	@ 7
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue Stock	@ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	nom @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	Nom @ 52
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 50
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2% @ 2%
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.80 @ 1.95
Barrels, ash	1.47 1/2 @ 1.50
Barrels, oak	1.62 1/2 @ 1.65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4% @ 5%
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	9% @ 10
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4%
Plantation, granulated	@ 5%
Yellow, clarified	@ 4%
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.65
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x.	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

Chicago

TALLOW

CRACKLINGS

GLUE STOCK

GRASS

NEATSFOOT OIL

BONES

FERTILIZERS

HORNS AND BONES

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.50@6.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.05@5.40
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.75@4.55
Oxen and stags.....	2.00@5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.35@6.10

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@8.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.25
Live calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@8.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	5.75@7.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.90
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.90@7.00
Hogs, medium.....	@7.10
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.30@7.40
Pigs.....	@7.50
Rough.....	5.00@6.10

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@11
Choice native light.....	10 @10%
Common to fair native.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10 1/2 @10%
Choice native light.....	9 1/2 @10%
Native, common to fair.....	9 1/2 @ 9%
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9%
Choice Western, light.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice bellers.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair bellers.....	@ 7%
Choice cows.....	@ 7%
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 6

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 13c. per lb.; No. 3, 10c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 4c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8c. per lb.; No. 3, 6c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	13 @14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	12 @13
Western calves.....	@11 1/2
Western calves, fair to good.....	10 1/2 @11
Western calves, common.....	9 1/2 @10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Spring lambs, good.....	12 1/2 @13
Yearling lambs.....	12 @12 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@11 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 1/2 @11
Sheep, culls.....	@10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	14 @14 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked Shoulders.....	10 @10 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 @15 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14 1/2 @15
Dried beef sets.....	15 @15 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@\$80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40% @50 lbs. cut. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Reef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lamb's fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	@12 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2%
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4%
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, keg, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11	12 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white.....	15 1/2	15
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7 1/2	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	19	22
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	18 @ 19
No. 2 skins.....	16 @ 17
No. 3 or branded.....	9 @ 10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	10 @ 17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	14 @ 15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	@1.95
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65 @1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.60 @1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.40 @1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.95 @2.10
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.85 @1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.75 @1.85
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.65 @1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.60 @2.65
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30 @2.40
Branded skins.....	10 @ 12
Branded kips.....	1.30 @1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.55 @1.65
Ticky skins.....	12 @ 15
Ticky kips.....	1.65 @1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.90 @1.95
No. 3 skins.....	@ 11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, hens (ave. best).....	14 @15
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	14 @15
Western, fair to good.....	12 @13
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	23 @24
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	20 @21
Western, dry-picked.....	19 @20
Western, scalded.....	14 @17
Fowls—Northern Ohio, Ind. & Ill., dry-picked, fancy, culls out, bbls.....	@15
Western, d. p. best lots, straight.....	@14 1/2
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Western, scalded, fancy culls out.....	@15
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	@14 1/2
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@11
Old cocks, scalded.....	@11
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	16 @16 1/2
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50 @3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00 @3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.75 @
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @1.87
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50 @

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@15
Fowls, per lb.....	@15
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	@15
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@20
Pigeons, per pair.....	@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.50 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.47 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.45 @2.50 and 10c
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.05
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@48 p. c. less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.10 1/2 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 21.

CATTLE.—Receipts first three days this week 47,005, being about 7,000 less than the same period last week. The daily arrivals were: Monday, 24,551; Tuesday, 4,544; Wednesday, estimated 18,000. Monday's market was steady, with choice lots selling upwards of \$6.50, showing a little firmer feeling. A top of \$7.35 was reached for two loads of prime steers averaging 1,577 lbs. The quality of the offerings was generally good and quite a sprinkling of prime steers averaging 1,285 lbs. to 1,473 lbs. sold at \$7@7.10. Sales above this figure were few. Eighty-three head of Kansas steers, averaging 1,574 lbs., brought \$7. The bulk of the medium to good cattle sold at \$5.75@6.40, and there was a large list of sales of common to fair light cattle at \$4.50@5.50. Some choice yearlings sold at \$5.85@5.95. The export and shipping demand was light. Tuesday's offerings consisted mostly of native butcher stock and common steers. Only about 500 Western rangers arrived. The market was steady. The light run Wednesday failed to produce any advance in the market. The consumptive demand seems to be falling off, and neither packers, shippers or exporters appear to have urgent orders. One load sold at \$7.30 and a few loads at \$7.10@7.15, but sales above \$6.90 were few. Choice cattle sold largely at \$6.50@6.80 and good shipping and dressed beef cattle for export purposes \$6.25@6.40. Medium to good dressed beef and shipping steers went at \$5.50@6.10, and plain light killers at \$5@5.40. Inferior little grassy steers down to \$4.25@4.75. The demand for cattle under \$6.50 was rather slack. The killers claimed to have plenty of cheap beef in their coolers. The fact that the market fails to show strength on light receipts would indicate that lower prices may be expected when the run increases.

Only 6,000 Western range cattle arrived thus far this week, against 6,200 last week and 13,500 a year ago. The market ruled lower toward the close of last week, and although prices were strong to 10c. higher to-day the bulk of the offerings are 10@25c. lower than a week ago on Southern bred stuff, but good Northern natives are steady. The Driskill steers this week brought \$4.90, against \$5.10 a week ago. A string of the F. M. Heinrich Wyoming steers sold at \$5.25@5.85, against \$5.90 last week, and the heifers in this shipment brought \$5.20, against \$5.25 a week ago. A lot of Dakota heifers brought \$4.25@4.45. Some light range cows brought \$3.50. The Stacey heifers sold at \$4.25.

The closing days of last week saw a decline of fully 25c. in the market for the bulk of the native beef cows and heifers, but this decline has been fully regained and prices to-day are practically on a level with a week ago. The packers are getting back into the market again for canning cows and we hope for a broader outlet for these from now on. Range cows and heifers have been in strong demand all week, and all things being equal the killers prefer them to the natives. Prices in this branch of the trade are still good notwithstanding the decline that has taken place during the past two weeks.

HOGS.—Monday's official receipts of hogs, 46,885. This was above all expectations and buyers were not backward about taking advantage of the situation. Prices were 10@15c. below the general market of Saturday; late trade decidedly weak and over 12,000 remained in the pens unsold at the closing of the market. The Eastern shippers with urgent orders paid \$6.40@6.45 for a few fancy light at the opening of the market. Later the same kind sold at \$6.30@6.35. Choice medium weight shipping hogs sold from \$6@6.10, with packing grades chiefly from \$5.65@5.90, according to quality. Tuesday's run, 15,700. Weakness in the trade was still in evidence, prices averaging 5@10c. below Monday and ruling lower than any time for over a year. Choice light sold at \$6.20@6.30, with the best

shipping grades at \$5.90@6.05. Wednesday's receipts estimated at 25,000, which, together with 8,500 that remained unsold yesterday, made a supply on hand fully equal to all demands. In some cases good hogs sold steady at the opening of the market, but the bulk of the supply went at 5@10c. decline from the best prices of Tuesday. Choice light hogs sold generally from \$6.15@6.25, light butchers from \$5.95@6.05, medium shipping grades \$5.80@5.90. Packers ranged from \$5.50@5.75, according to quality. The decline has been more noticeable during the week on the better grades of hogs, which have sold right along at such a premium over the common and ordinary lots. At the closing of the market there was a better feeling. Quotations: Choice heavy shipping, 250@300 lbs., \$5.80@5.90; light butchers, 180@230 lbs., \$5.95@6.10; light mixed, 200@230 lbs., \$5.85@6.10; choice light, 150@180 lbs., \$6.20@6.30; mixed packing, 240@280 lbs., \$6.60@6.75; heavy packing, 300@400 lbs., \$5.45@5.65; rough packers in small lots, \$4.90@5.40; stags, \$4.75@5.30; boars, \$2.50@3.25; choice pigs, under 100 lbs., \$5@5.50; choice pigs, 110@135 lbs., \$5.75@6; common and undesirable lots, \$4@5.

SHEEP.—First half of present week's supplies of sheep and lambs at Chicago 22,000 below same time last week and 17,000 below same time last year. 105,000 at the six Western markets as compared with 134,000 one week ago and 144,000 one year ago. Chicago's present receipts about equally divided between native and range stuff, with supply of sheep much below the ordinary, and bulk of sheep, yearlings and lambs being taken by packers, leaving a very small percentage of feeding stock, for which demands are unprecedented. Sheep and yearlings have sold this week 10@15c. higher than prices prevailing last week. Range lambs steady; native lambs, which broke so badly last week, have advanced 25@35c. Idaho has furnished practically all of the range stock on sale this week, bulk of the same being yearlings, lambs and ewes, and the latter of only fair quality and hardly up to the standard in flesh. To-day's trading showed strong demands for all grades and to illustrate urgent demand for feeding stock, feeders took yearling wethers to-day as well as yesterday, which had been cut back from bands of stock arriving here by packers as culls, and the same were taken by feeders at same price the fat end went and in instances 10c. higher, while the cull ends of all bands of range lambs were quickly taken at \$7.20@7.30, as against \$7.40@7.50, which packers have paid for the cream of the band. A band of 1,600 Idaho aged wethers arrived here, at which packers took 900 of the tops, which were only in fair killing condition at \$5.60, and feeders took the balance at \$5.25. Idaho breeding ewes, twos and threes, sold from \$5.75@6.15. Practically all of the yearlings here to-day sold at \$5.90. Range mutton lambs, \$7.40@7.50. Quotations: Native mutton wethers, \$5.75@6; range mutton wethers, \$5.50@5.75; native mutton ewes, \$5.40@5.70; range ewes, \$5.35@5.60; native yearling wethers, \$6@6.40; range yearlings, \$5.80@6.10; native lambs, good to best, \$7@7.40; native lambs, fair to medium, \$6.50@7; range mutton lambs, \$7.35@7.50; feeders, \$7.10@7.30.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Aug. 20.

Cattle receipts this week show a decrease as compared with last, 28,000 head having been received here yesterday and to-day, against 46,000 same days last week. Total cattle receipts last week were 82,000 head, including 9,500 calves, being the heaviest week's receipts so far this year. Choice fed cattle were scarce and remained about steady throughout the week, while grassers lost 20 to 30 cents, cows about a quarter, stockers and feeders 15 to 25 cents, and calves 25 to 50 cents lower. Supply to-day is 11,000 head, market steady and active on beef grades, strong on westerns, 10 cents

higher on cows and heifers, the latter class being 10 to 20 cents higher than the close of last week. Top steers to-day sold at \$6.90, although \$7.10 is the top so far this week, paid yesterday for 50 head, averaging 1,449 pounds. Western steers sell at \$4.35@5.75, grass cows \$2.75@3.75, fed cows up to \$4.75, choice heifers up to \$6, calves 10@20c. higher at \$4@6.75; all weights included. Nine hundred and eighty cars of stock and feeding cattle went to the country last week and very few cattle were left in the yards at the close of the week, which benefited the market, many cattle going to feeders at 10 to 20 cents above packer bids on same cattle. Stockers and feeders are 15 to 20 cents higher this week, feeders at \$4.25@5.50, stockers \$3.50@4.60, stock calves \$3.75@4.75.

Supply of hogs this week is very light, only 20,000 head in two days. In spite of the light marketing, the market has had a downward tendency for some time. A big run at Chicago yesterday and a lower market caused a decline of 5 to 10 cents yesterday here and the market is 5 cents lower again to-day. Nine thousand were received to-day, top \$6.02½, bulk at \$5.80@5.95. Shipper buyers are on the market daily, which is a great benefit to the market.

Sheep supplies are increasing, mainly account of the movement from the range country. Six thousand are here to-day. Market steady. Lambs sell at \$6.50@7.25, yearlings up to \$6, wethers \$5.60, ewes \$5.50. Included in the range offerings are a good many stock sheep, which find a ready sale.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 20.

Moderate arrivals of cattle did not stimulate any improvement in prices for steers. There is no question but that the telegraphers' strike is interfering to some extent with the dressed beef trade. Aside from this, the weather conditions and falling off in receipts compared with last should favor an improved market. Offerings of steers to-day were very light, and while there may have been a slightly better movement the prices were only steady, with the best here selling at \$6.35, and the bulk of light to medium weight native beef steers at \$5.25@6.00. Only a few westerns were at hand, and these were about steady at about \$4.35 for steers weighing slightly less than 1,100 pounds. Cows and heifers sold somewhat better, the general market being strong, with sales here and there indicating a 10c. advance. Calves were also a shade stronger for the bulk, although tops did not show any higher. The stocker and feeder trade is liberally supplied and only the best kinds are holding steady; others are 10@15c. lower than last week.

The movement of hogs continues quite liberal and the market shows a downward tendency. There was a small shipper trade around 2½ under Monday prices, but the bulk of trade showed a full 5c. decline, and the market was very slow at this basis. Hogs continue to come quite good in quality, and the range of prices here remains comparatively narrow for the season of the year, there hardly being more than 30c. between top and bottom figures, while at mar-

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BARGAINS

kets farther east 25c. does not more than cover the spread. The outlook does not seem to favor a return to the liably higher prices. The bulk to-day sold at \$5.30@5.85, with tops at \$5.97½.

Receipts of sheep and lambs were again quite liberal, but more than half were direct to the slaughterers. The market showed an improved tone, with sheep selling steady to strong, while lambs were around a dime higher. There is good demand for feeding stock, and prices are relatively high, with several bunches of choice feeders going out to-day at \$6.75@6.90.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 19, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	3,960	2,058	35,332	9,372	
Sixtieth street.....	2,007	25	4,574	2,416	
Fortieth street.....	—	—	—	13,295	
Leligh Valley.....	5,337	—	310	1,390	
Weehawken.....	138	—	—	—	
Scattering.....	—	64	110	57	4,390
Totals.....	11,642	99	7,352	39,204	26,967
Totals last week.....	12,184	125	8,024	44,285	30,773

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Firm and steamship.			
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Victorian	405	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	342	—	1,900
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,400
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Cuthbert	157	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Victorian	400	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Mesaba	342	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Ss. Colorado	86	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	—	—	3,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	1,850
Morris Beef Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,050
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,350
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Adriatic	—	—	1,450
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	1,750
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Cedric	—	—	900
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Louis	—	—	1,150
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	38	—	—
Totals.....	1,768	—	16,150
Totals last week.....	1,630	—	16,075

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 19, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
New York.....	1,768	—	16,150
Boston.....	3,003	1,647	11,611
Philadelphia.....	630	—	2,350
Baltimore.....	809	—	—
Montreal.....	3,127	308	—
Exports to:			
London.....	2,299	—	12,861
Liverpool.....	5,396	1,647	16,795
Glasgow.....	743	—	355
Bristol.....	505	398	—
Manchester.....	80	—	—
Antwerp.....	157	—	—
Hull.....	86	—	—
Bermuda and the West Indies	38	—	—
Totals to all ports.....	9,397	2,045	30,011
Totals to all ports last week.....	8,479	1,902	26,340

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 17, 1907:

CATTLE.	
Chicago.....	40,255
Omaha.....	16,809
Kansas City.....	34,258
St. Joseph.....	15,248
Cudahy.....	562
Sioux City.....	1,693
New York and Jersey City.....	9,973
Detroit.....	1,080
Wichita.....	289
HOGS.	
Chicago.....	77,296
Omaha.....	39,159
Kansas City.....	43,650
St. Joseph.....	37,915
Cudahy.....	12,928
Sioux City.....	15,755
Ottumwa.....	10,390
Cedar Rapids.....	9,409
Bloomington.....	685
New York and Jersey City.....	26,967
Detroit.....	2,411
Wichita.....	6,808
SHEEP.	
Chicago.....	64,000
Omaha.....	19,844
Kansas City.....	18,867
St. Joseph.....	2,613
Cudahy.....	507
Sioux City.....	754
New York and Jersey City.....	39,204
Detroit.....	1,532

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	3,900	14,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	2,500	6,500	2,000
South Omaha.....	1,000	6,500	6,500
MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1907.			
Chicago.....	24,000	43,000	17,000
Kansas City.....	1,300	4,500	4,000
South Omaha.....	9,000	3,500	11,000
TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1907.			
Chicago.....	4,500	14,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	9,500	9,000	3,000
South Omaha.....	4,500	7,500	4,000
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1907.			
Chicago.....	17,000	25,000	23,000
Kansas City.....	12,000	10,000	4,000
South Omaha.....	7,000	8,500	5,000
St. Louis.....	5,000	7,000	3,000
THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907.			
Chicago.....	5,500	14,000	12,000
Kansas City.....	7,500	5,000	2,000
South Omaha.....	2,700	6,500	3,000
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1907.			
Chicago.....	1,500	10,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	2,500	5,500	1,000
Omaha.....	1,000	5,000	1,000

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKET, AUGUST 23.

CHICAGO.—No report received.
KANSAS CITY.—No report received.
OMAHA.—No report received.
INDIANAPOLIS.—No report received.
EAST BUFFALO.—No report received.
CLEVELAND.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.95; city steam, \$8.62½; refined, Continent, tes., \$9.55; do., South America, tes., \$10; kegs at \$11.40; compound, \$8.75.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 23.—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 80s.; shoulders, 36s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 56s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s.; do. short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 45@50 lbs., 50s.; backs, 45s. 6d.; bellies, 50s. 6d. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 41s. 6d. Rosin, common, 11s. 7½d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 44s. 9d.; American refined, pails, 45s. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 54s. 6d.; old, 65s.; do., colored, 56s. 6d. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44¼ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 7½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 28s. 7½d. Linseed (London), La Plata, August and September at 41s. 9d.; Calcutta, August and September at 41s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 1½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been on the whole rather quiet, especially for spot goods on the other side. Considerable business has been done, however, for shipment at a concession in prices from those ruling last week. Stocks of oleo oil abroad are still moderate, but stocks on this side are mounting up. Neutral lard is very quiet and the market is very dull. In spite of the concession in prices from this side, no business has resulted. Buyers in Europe have no faith in present prices for neutral.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products' markets show little speculation or material change in prices.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market varies only moderately. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, August at 53 @53½c.; September at 52½@53c.; October at 49½@50c.; November at 42@42½c.; December at 39½@39¾c.; January at 39@39½c.; with sales on "call" of 400 bbls. October at 50c.

Tallow.

Market quiet at 6¼c. for New York City hogsheads.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unchanged.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 23.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; tale at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; sillex \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash 5¼@5½c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent. at 6¼@6½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 6¼c. per lb., and in barrels 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil 75c. and yellow 75@80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots 6¼@6½c. per lb.; saponified red oil 6¼c. and elaine oil 48c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil 8¼@9c. and Cochin grade 9¼@10c. per lb.; cottonseed oil 56c. per gal.; corn oil 6c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads 6¼c. per lb.; edible tallow in tierces 7¼c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; house grease 6@6¼c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease 6@6½c. per lb.; brown grease 5¼@6c. per lb.; light bone grease 6¼@6½c. per lb.

EXTENDED CONGRATULATIONS.

William Dausey, the chief member of the firm of W. D. Vandenhove & Co., which has been in existence as tallow brokers in New York City for over forty years, had a great celebration on Thursday evening of this week at the Buffalo Hall, Brooklyn, where about one hundred and fifty of his friends gathered to congratulate him on his golden wedding anniversary.

Mr. Dausey is about 75 years old, yet no one would take him as beyond the 50-year period. He can get over the ground as quickly as a healthy individual just reaching maturity. Just watch him on the New York Produce Exchange floor. His long and healthy life is probably due to correct habits, a cheerful temper and the giving of his time actively to business.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Wm. J. Cassady, Rotterdam; Le Baron S. Willard, London; A. G. Weyener, W. H. Bartlett, F. Horton, Chicago; G. F. Burrowes, Cleveland, O.; J. W. Heywood, Minneapolis.

The New York Produce Exchange will adjourn over from Friday, Aug. 30, to Tuesday, Sept. 3, covering the Labor Day holiday.

Two Produce Exchange memberships were sold at auction at \$355 and \$360.

Retail Section

TEXAS BUTCHERS MUST REGISTER.

Among the many laws enacted by the last legislature of the state of Texas was one requiring butchers killing less than 300 animals per week to register their names and places of business with the authorities of the county in which they did business. A severe fine was provided for those failing to register within a certain time. The result has been to bring about a line-up of all small slaughterers and rural butchers doing their own killing. Killers of more than 300 animals per week are looked after by the government or state inspectors anyway. Heretofore many small slaughterers escaped supervision of any sort, and local abuses resulted. Under the new system the state authorities know the location of and have control over every butcher in the state, and the responsibility is theirs if any bad meat enters into local consumption.

The city of Galveston has passed an ordinance patterned after the federal meat regulations, and providing specifically for sanitary slaughter houses and meat markets. All slaughter houses must be isolated; drainage must not be to any stream used for drinking purposes; all openings must be screened; all floors must be water tight, and must be washed down with a hose and scrubbed daily; walls must be treated with whitewash at proper intervals; no toilet rooms must communicate with rooms where animals are killed or handled; hides, hoofs and horns must be removed from premises daily; no animals shall be kept within 100 feet of any slaughter house; proper cuspidors containing disinfectant must be provided; no person suffering with tuberculosis or other infectious diseases can be employed.

Meat markets subject to similar regulations.

MEAT REFORM IN NEW ORLEANS.

City health authorities in New Orleans have been unusually vigorous this summer in the enforcement of sanitary regulations around meat and produce markets, with the result that many abuses which have been allowed to exist are now largely corrected. The careful and conscientious butcher has suffered by previous lax enforcement of the ordinances against sale of tainted meats, etc., and the

trade welcomes the new activity of the city authorities, by which careless traders and peddlers of condemned stuff are made to obey the law. Climatic conditions at New Orleans make it difficult to keep perishable food products in the best of shape, but these butchers and dealers who have provided themselves with proper facilities and who use proper care will not suffer, but will benefit by the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations.

INSPECTION IN OTHER CITIES.

The health authorities of Philadelphia have completed plans for the enforcement of the law requiring the inspection of all meat shops, abattoirs, etc., and are now awaiting the applications of butchers for licenses. If licenses are not applied for the authorities will close the shops. Licenses will not be issued unless the shop complies with all sanitary regulations.

At Moline, Ill., the health commissioner of the city is conducting a house-to-house inspection of butcher shops and grocery stores, and will insist upon strict compliance with the regulations of the state law and city ordinances.

MEAT CUTTERS AGAINST LICENSES.

The annual convention of the New York state locals of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America was held last week at Utica, N. Y. The secretary's report claimed an increase of 2,000 in the membership in the state during the year. The following officers were elected: President, August Malter, of Buffalo; first vice-president, James J. O'Meara, of Albany; second vice-president, George Rheinecker of Auburn; third vice-president, Otto Scholz, of Rome; secretary and treasurer, Homer D. Call, of Syracuse.

The convention adopted a resolution endorsing the strike of the commercial telegraphers' union and offering the moral support of the state branch of the butcher workmen. The members of the organization will not use the telegraph wires until the strike is settled.

The proposition to license men working in meat cutting establishments was next brought up and formally discussed. The meat cutters

claim that the plan is a move of the master butchers to weaken the union and to place the deciding of what men are competent in the hands of a commission controlled by the master butchers. A legislative committee, consisting of H. D. Call, of Syracuse; J. G. O'Mara, of Albany, and Alex Roth, of Utica, was appointed to look after the legislative interests of the association and to oppose any measures looking to the establishment of a butchers' license.

BUTCHERS ELECT MILWAUKEE MEN.

At the annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America at Niagara Falls last week, a report of which appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner at that time, Milwaukee carried off the chief honors in the selection of national officers. Charles H. Munkwitz, the veteran Milwaukee butcher, was unanimously elected president, and Emil Priebe, the active secretary of the Milwaukee Butchers' Association, was chosen national secretary. This makes Milwaukee the head and center of butchers' association work for the coming year, and the Wisconsin men are enthusiastic enough to make a record while in office.

State President Edward F. O'Neill, of New York, was elected first vice-president of the national association, and J. Frank Boeke, of Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president. Percy Nash, of St. Paul, was made third vice-president, and H. G. Reese, of Pittsburg, fourth vice-president. Joseph Ansell, of Meriden, the Connecticut leader, was elected treasurer; Axel Meyer, Omaha, inside guard; O. W. Rohland, St. Paul, Minn., outside guard; trustees, A. W. Freese, St. Louis; Geo. H. Shaffer, New York; Philip J. Keller, Niagara Falls.

USE YOUR EMPLOYEES' BRAINS.

Use other people's brains as well as your own. Many business men are to-day calling the heads of their different departments together at regular intervals for a general exchange of ideas, and request each one to watch for new ideas for each succeeding meeting.

The president of a big corporation makes it a point to have all heads of departments

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take lunch with him one day each week, and after the meal, with the cigars, he opens the discussion by introducing such ideas as he has picked up during the week, and then asks for the experience of the others along such lines, so as to quickly get at the real value of the ideas. He then encourages each and every one present to do the same. In this way each department manager gets the benefit of the personal experiences of all the others on whatever problem is confronting him at the time.

This man goes a notch further with this weekly meeting idea, and has encouraged each department manager to have a short meeting of all of his assistants each week, for the purpose of an exchange of ideas, and each subordinate is asked to watch for every new suggestion coming from the men under his direction and to bring it out at these meetings.

The president of this company says that he has been much surprised because such a large proportion of the time of the meetings of the department heads is taken up by discussions of ideas which were originated amongst the rank and file of the workmen and came to these meetings through the meetings previously held by the subordinates.

When an idea, coming from whatever source, is given a trial, the originator is remembered in a way to quicken his brain in the future.

ERRORS IN BUSINESS.

The man who does not have many business transactions is apt to be suspicious of those with whom he deals, and very likely to wrong them and to show himself in a very unfavorable light as a result. We have seen men in business about whom it is well to be suspicious, but these cases are exceptions and not the rule. The well-established business houses of to-day take all possible pains to see that nothing is done by their employees that is unfair or dishonorable. They know very well that honesty is the foundation of prosperity for those who are dependent on the patronage of the public, and they realize that fair dealing alone will inspire the confidence that is such a valuable asset of any enterprise.

But nobody is exempt from mistakes. They will occur. To a suspicious mind they mean an effort to swindle, and the accusation is hastily made. How much better it is to let the charge of swindling rest until there is no doubt about it. Treat an error as an error until convinced that it is something more. Ask in a proper way for its correction and nine times out of ten it will be attended to cheerfully. It will usually be corrected anyhow, but nobody is in a very good frame of mind to rectify a mistake just after he has been called a swindler or accused of cheating somebody.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The creditors of James H. Robinson, a bankrupt provision dealer of Providence, R. I., will receive a dividend of 5 per cent., declared by Referee Barrows.

The butcher and grocery shop of J. Wagner at Aenstadt, Ont., was destroyed by fire on August 17; loss \$2,000.

The death is reported of Valentine Specht, a veteran butcher of Buffalo, N. Y.

Albert F. Paine, a provision and groceries dealer at Boston, Mass., has made an assignment, for the benefit of his creditors, of his stock and fixtures to Joseph P. Lyons.

Fire destroyed the meat market of W. E. Scott at Spiro, I. T., causing a loss of \$500.

The meat market of W. C. Moore at Philadelphia, Pa., was damaged to the extent of \$500 by fire.

Steele & Dixon, of Chino, Cal., have purchased both the Central and City meat markets in Ontario, Cal., and will operate them under the name of the San Antonio Packing Company. Besides the Ontario markets, they have nine other retail markets in the surrounding towns.

The Grande Ronde Meat Company, of La Grande, Ore., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock, to conduct a meat and fish store. J. A. Russell, A. N. Krause and A. J. Richter are the incorporators.

L. A. Laurence has purchased from E. J. Evans the meat market at Oneida Square, Utica, N. Y.

E. P. Newton, a pioneer meat man of Monson, Mass., died at his residence at the age of 82 years.

Geo. Kiviatskowski's meat market at Buena Vista, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

Cunningham Brothers have succeeded M. J. Cunningham in the meat business at Wood River, Neb.

Charles Kment, of Elba, Neb., has purchased the meat business of S. C. Davis at Palmer, Neb.

D. C. Moore and brother will open a meat market at Kearney, Neb., about September 1.

H. G. Haag has purchased the meat business of Allen & Copeland at Havana, Kan.

J. M. Aaron has sold his meat business at Norwich, Kan., to G. W. McGill.

Harry G. Key has purchased the meat business of Morris B. Gaston at Plains, Kan.

Luenenberger Brothers have sold their grocery and meat business at Topeka, Kan., to Luenenberger & Dickinson.

Crawford Brothers have been succeeded in the meat business at Little Rock, Ark., by Crawford & Adamson.

The Sloan-Meritt Company has sold out its grocery and meat business at Caldwell, Ida., to C. E. Barnes.

E. P. Ricketts has been succeeded in the meat business at Red Lodge, Mont., by Ricketts & Lucas.

Sam McReynolds has succeeded to the meat business of Williams & McReynolds at Erie, Kan.

Egbert & Waterfield have sold out their meat business at Nara Vista, N. M., to Hemrick Brothers.

Mr. Duncan has succeeded to the meat business of McKinney & Duncan at Litchfield, Neb.

Richter and Liter have sold out their meat business at Fulton, Mo., to Mountjoy Brothers.

H. B. Hankins has succeeded to the meat business of Skinner & McAnany at New Market, Ia.

Bennett & Horton have succeeded to the grocery and meat business of Beaver & Bennett at Elmwood, Neb.

C. McCallister has succeeded to the meat business of McCallister & Ross at Cherokee, Okla.

H. Brown has been succeeded in the meat and bakery business at Watonga, Okla., by Brown & Sherman.

Fred Miller has sold out his meat business at Hannibal, Mo., to W. E. Lucas.

J. B. Atwood has succeeded to the meat business of Campbell & Atwood at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Kovacic & Rubar have sold out their meat market at Butte, Mont., to John Girard.

Gorman & Clary have opened a new butcher shop at Moore, Mont.

Joseph Reedy has purchased the meat market of Dorn Brothers at Spokane, Wash.

H. Price has purchased the butcher shop of Densow & Weller at Irby, Wash.

Christopher Warren has sold out his meat business at Spokane, Wash., to Martin Graf.

R. A. Sawyer has disposed of his meat market at Oregon City, Ore., to Henry Strebiz.

W. F. Parks & Company have opened a new butcher shop at Condon, Ore.

The Falls City Meat Market Company has been incorporated at Idaho Falls, Ida.

Stephens & Miller have purchased the meat market of Wilson & Gorman at Ashton, Ida.

ANOTHER KOSHER BOYCOTT.

The latest manifestation of ignorance concerning market conditions in the meat trade manifested itself this week at Wilmington, Del., when the Hebrews of that city decided to boycott their butchers because of the high price of kosher meat. They held an indignation meeting and agreed to stop eating meat until the butchers lowered the price. There are about 3,000 kosher customers in Wilmington and they expect to make trouble for the butchers. The immediate cause of the boycott was the increase in the retail price of kosher beef from 14 to 16 cents per pound.

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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

General Manager G. J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's metropolitan district, is enjoying a vacation at Indian Lake.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 17th, averaged 8.40 cents per pound.

W. D. Hassler, assistant to General Eastern Manager Christian, of the Cudahy Packing Company, has been having a couple of weeks' outing at Meadville, Pa.

Frank O'Neill, a West 98th street butcher, owned a fox terrier last week, but does not now. Cause: the dog bit eight children and a policeman. The "cop" finished the dog.

Emil Weil, one of the best-known hide and leather merchants in New York, died in Paris last week of apoplexy. His firm had an office in Paris and Mr. Weil had lived there since 1886.

Manager Edward Fetterly, of Swift's East Side Market, is spending a fortnight's vacation at Haines' Falls, N. Y. C. B. Macdonald, of the beef department, is looking after things in his absence.

F. W. Greenfield has been succeeded in the wholesale fat department at the S. & S. Company's headquarters by Julius Levy, who for fifteen years has been assistant to Manager M. M. Behrend of the prime beef department.

August Meyer, an employee of the United Dressed Beef Company had his right hand crushed and amputated by a ventilating fan in the plant the other day. He was trying to repair the fan, when he lost his balance, and in trying to save himself grasped one of the blades.

August Wogle, a Nevins street, Brooklyn, butcher, had his four grandchildren out for a drive last Sunday when a trolley car ran into them. Wogle's legs were both fractured and the children were badly bruised. The horse escaped.

The United Pure Food Grocery Stores Company, of No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, has been incorporated to operate slaughter houses, warehousing, storage, etc., with a capital of \$200,000. Incorporators: Charles S. Nyman, No. 882 Longwood avenue, Bronx, N. Y.; Harry L. Siegel, No. 143 Avenue B, New York; William Levy, No. 17 Madison avenue, New York.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The Department of Health of the City of New York reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending August 17, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 49,242 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3,840 lbs.; Queens, 235 lbs.; Total, 53,317 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,858 lbs.; Queens, 150 lbs.; total, 5,008 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 5,735 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,305 lbs.; Queens, 35 lbs.; total, 7,075 lbs.

NEW YORK MEAT TEAMSTERS GO ON STRIKE

Teamsters employed by the leading packers and wholesale meat dealers in New York City went on strike suddenly on Thursday afternoon, taking out with them the men employed in the stables of the various companies, who have lately joined the teamsters' union. The strike caused a good deal of inconvenience in meat deliveries to butchers and other wholesale customers for a day or two, but the concerns affected did not anticipate any great difficulty in filling the places of the strikers.

The strike followed a week of conferences between the heads of the meat concerns and the officers of the unions over a new working agreement. The old agreement expired this month and the men had presented a new form of agreement containing a lot of new demands. A year ago the men were given what they asked, including an increase in wages. This year they demanded that 65 hours should be considered a week's work, with overtime pay for extra work. This and several other demands were acceded to by the packers.

The point of disagreement was on the clause providing arbitration for all disputes which might arise. The teamsters wanted the arbitration clause cut out. They do not want to arbitrate, as it generally means that they lose unjust demands. If there is no arbitration they believe they can force their employers to give in to them on questions that come up, such as the employment and discharge of men. This they have done in the past. With arbitration they know they cannot force the packers to re-employ drunken, disorderly or dishonest drivers after the stable boss has discharged them.

The meat men were willing to give in to the union on the other points, but they absolutely refused to strike out the arbitration clause. The union leaders thereupon left the conference and ordered a strike at once. The men left their wagons standing wherever they happened to be in different parts of the city and the firms had to send out and get them. Little trouble was expected in filling the striker's places and police protection was given to every new driver who went out on a wagon.

The concerns affected are Swift & Company, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the United Dressed Beef Company, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, J. J. Harrington & Company, David Shannon & Sons, Strauss & Adler, Joseph Stern & Sons, H. Rodman & Son, the I. Stiefel Company, George Joseph, John Shay, Thomas Halligan, J. M. & P. Scanlon and M. Frank.

"The strike of the drivers was by no means unexpected," said a man who is familiar with the situation. "In fact, it has been generally looked upon as bound to come. The men have been growing more insolent in their attitude each year, and the apparent desire of their employers to avoid trouble has only made them more so. The demands of the men have been granted from time to time rather than have a tie-up and bring on trouble. But each time the drivers have come back with some new requirement, until it has come to the question of who is to run the business, the owners or the drivers?"

"Worthless, drunken teamsters have been

kept in the employ of some of the packers simply because the union agent ordered them put back to work when they had been discharged. A driver could do as he pleased, report when he got ready and come in when he felt like it, and he could not be disciplined because the union would not 'stand for it.' It has been union dictation of the worst sort, and should have been ended long ago. The life of the stable foremen has been a living hell for two years. They will be able to make a much better showing if every union man is put out of their stables and never allowed to come back."

Representatives of the teamsters and packers got together again on Friday afternoon to try to agree on terms of settlement. The conference was in session as The National Provisioner went to press. Meanwhile the packers were rapidly engaging new men to take the strikers' places.

RUMORS ABOUT NEW YORK BUTCHERS.

News being a little dull, the New York papers took up the packing industry again this week as a subject for sensation. This is a subject that never fails the daily "pipe-dreamer" when he runs short of other matter. He can always get a "story" out of the "beef trust," even if he has to make it out of whole cloth, as he usually does. This week's "thriller" was the revival of the report that the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company had been acquired by big Western packing interests. A complete change of management was to take place on Oct. 1, and Vice-President Arthur Bloch and Treasurer Aaron Buchsbaum were to step down and out.

Where the story started no one knows, unless it was based on the fact that President Fred Joseph was in Chicago this week buying cattle, and making arrangements for buying more as soon as facilities at the plant are enlarged so that the increased number can be handled. While in Chicago Mr. Joseph engaged Emmet Fulkerson, one of the most active commission men on the Chicago market, as cattle buyer for the New York company, which means that there will be warm competition for choice fat cattle for the New York market.

The New York newspapers insisted, however, that the New York Butchers' Company had gone over to the "beef trust," bag and baggage. They printed circumstantial accounts of the transaction, but only one or two of them published the emphatic denials of officers of the company that any such change had taken place. Secretary Wm. G. Wagner, and other officers who were in the city this week, denied the report and stated that neither Mr. Bloch nor Mr. Buchsbaum would retire. From Chicago came denials from Secretary Hartwell and A. H. Veeder, of Swift & Company, and others, that their companies had acquired control of the New York concern.

Mr. Joseph was elected president of the New York Butchers' Company late in April, and stated specifically that it was his own money and not that of anyone else that he used in securing a controlling interest in the company. He repeated this statement this week. The company opened its new abattoir two years ago on Labor Day, and was supposed to have depended on the support of the retail butchers of New York for success.

BUTCHERS' SUMMER OUTINGS.

The annual picnic and outing of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers will take place on Sunday, September 15th, at Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steinway avenue, Astoria, La. I. Prize bowling and games of all descriptions will be features. The most novel up-to-date meat market will be on exhibition.

Bloomington Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 holds its annual picnic at Heimann's Park, Greenpoint avenue, Woodside, L. I., tomorrow, Sunday, August 25. Captain Peter Clemens promises a big time, and all meat men know what this means when the Bloomington Butcher Guard promise it.

The third annual family outing of the employees' association of C. Schuck & Co., the big Bronx and Harlem butchers took place last Sunday afternoon at Sehring's Washington Park, Westchester. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of this outing were given to the hospital fund of the Benchmen's Association. There was a big crowd on hand and everybody had a good time.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN WEST NEW YORK.

The benchmen of West New York and Guttenberg, N. J., have formed an organization, the chief object of which is to induce their employers to close their shops all day Sunday, as do master butchers in Union Hill and neighboring towns. The organization has elected the following officers: Henry Klipper, president; John Sontag, vice-president; Henry Ufer, recording secretary; John Meyer, treasurer, and W. Nagle, sergeant-at-arms.

FRENCH SLAUGHTERERS ARE BUNCOED.

A robbery that has taken a remarkable turn is now engaging the attention of the Paris police, says the London Meat Trades' Journal. Usurping the names of large retailers, a gang of men obtained a series of large consignments of butcher's meat from the wholesale slaughterers, which they afterwards disposed of in the provinces. Many times during the past eighteen months the fraud has been successfully practised without anybody being caught. Meat worth \$10,000 has been obtained.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures**

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brown, M. & S., 224 E. 2d; F. Lesser.
Brumberg, J., 100 Henry; S. Friedberg.
Bantz, W., 2102 Madison Ave.; H. Brand.
Bloom, A., 135 E. 113th; H. Brand.
Cernovitz, S., 125 Henry; H. Brand.
Cohn, M., 42 Montgomery; F. Lesser.
Ensenbach, A. H.; S. Wiener.
Fleischer, M., 53 Broome; H. Brand.
Feieleir, M. H., 631 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Fischbach, J., 149 Broome; H. Brand.
Gianetto, J., 68 Oliver; H. Brand.

Goldstein, J., 152 Monroe; H. Brand.
Goolerman, J., 618 E. 183d; H. Brand.
Gurken & Wolfson, 619 E. 9th; J. Levy Co.
Garguilo, G., 119 W. Houston; H. Brand.
Galloway, A., 3316 Third Ave.; United Dressed Beef Co.
Jaffa, B., 957 Morris Ave.; H. Brand.
Kirschenbaum, M., 127 Union Ave.; H. Brand.
Kaplansky, H., 174 Monroe; J. Levy Co.
Katz, F., 58 E. 1st; H. Brand.
Kleeger, H., 307 E. 118th; United Dressed Beef Co.
Lazarus, J. L., 12th St. and Ave. C.; S. Katzenstein.
Laster, P., 1573 Lexington Ave.; U. S. Dressed Beef Co.
Motman, I., 95 E. 4th; H. Brand.
Naboizek, M., 348-52 E. 66th; United Dressed Beef Co.
Pollock, S., 214 E. 67th; H. Brand.
Raabs, M., 308 Delancy; H. Brand.
Sokoloff, S., 3 Rutger Pl.; H. Brand.
Tepper, H., 516 W. 125th; United Dressed Beef Co.
Viola, G., 32 Spring; H. Brand.
Weissman, J., 614 E. 11th; H. Brand.
Waldman, M., 121 Henry; H. Brand.
Zullo, J., 44 Oak; H. Brand.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Brownstein, Meyer, 592 Sutter Ave.; Jos. Rosenberg.
Blitman, Bessie, 607 Dumont Ave.; Levy Bros.
Cohenor Katzen, Joe., 154 Varet St.; D. Levinson.
Giglio, D., 555 Driggs Ave.; J. Moccia.
Lashkowitz, Isidor, 613 Sutter Ave.; Levy Bros.
Tamashefsky, A., 167 Harrison Ave.; J. Levy.
Warschawsky, Joe, 526 Ralph Ave.
Yondorf, Jos., 642 Central Ave.; Levy Bros.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Arons, Abr., 642 Central Ave.; Jos. Zondorf.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Fromberg, J., 467-9 6th Ave.; Hochstim & Wetzler.
Mirriash, H., 76 E. 104th; S. Levy.
Penn, M., 236 E. 3d; M. Fulmanowitz.
Zimmerman, W., 188 Allen; J. Braunstein.
Cafe Enterprise, 300-11 Grand; Goldberg & Lazarus.
Chotis & Kyriazis, 460 W. 42d; E. R. Biehler.
Drake, F. B., 111 W. 42d; J. E. Riggs.
Grascagno, F., 43 Manhattan; E. R. Biehler.
Gianotti & Ertola, 3216 Third Ave.; S. B. Olff.
Kunitz, J., 30 Canal; S. Block.
Niederman, M., 7-9 E. 116th; M. Speiser.
Pohl, J., 3 Hudson; Wagner & Mitchell.
Sturm, H., 2533 Amsterdam Ave.; H. H. Silver.
Schmidt, G. W., 792 8th Ave.; A. Richter.
Sindmook & Gronert, 413 E. 5th; J. Karwacki.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brower, I., 83 Pitt; G. Bresten.
Fish, H. C., 107 William; M. P. Fish.
Neuburger, B., 21 W. 3d; Salzman & Preio.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

De Luca, Nellie, 1633 Shore road; Maria Barbella.
Kaswan, J., 645 Marcy Ave.; Rose Levitt.
Osipowitz, M. & J., 76 Liberty Ave.; S. Levin.
Kempfer, M., 1124 Myrtle Ave.; S. Levin.
Smith, G. D., West 5th St. and Surf Ave.; N. Strauss.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Lerner, E., 1781 Broadway; A. De Zon.
Richardson, Alf., 430-32 Duffield St.; Mary L. Richardson.
Same, 20 and 22 Smith St.; Mary L. Richardson.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

215 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 74 bbls.; London, England, 35 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 60 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 11 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 63 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 122 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 150 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 21, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Barcelona, Spain, 24 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 124 bbls.; British West Indies, 28 bbls., 7 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 480 bbls.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 94 bbls.; Dutch Guiana, 30 bbls.; Georgetown, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 300 bbls.; Haiti, Island of, 29 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 20 bbls.; London, England, 10 tcs., 298,900 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,675,111 lbs.; 175 tcs., 60 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 85 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 18 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 88 bbls.; St. Kitts, W. I., 13 bbls.; Southampton, England, 1,298,274 lbs.; Valencia, Spain, 25 tcs.

OLEO OIL.—Beyrouth, 10 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 70 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 200 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 375 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 410 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 820 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 3 tcs.; London, England, 500 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 2,046 tcs.; Salonica, 30 tcs.; Southampton, England, 300 tcs.; Smyrna, 60 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 70 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 130 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 20,236 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 5,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,300 lbs.; Haiti, Island of, 3,040 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 6,800 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 8,700 lbs.; Manzanillo, Cuba, 5,696 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 13,600 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,956 lbs.

TALLOW.—Cartagena, Colombia, 32,073 lbs.; London, England, 78,829 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 30,000 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 13,863 lbs.; Panama, Panama, 18,235 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 15,651 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 23,144 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 116,934 lbs.

JULY MEAT EXPORTS.

(Concluded from page 14.)

LARD.—July, 1906, 50,345,382 lbs., value \$4,320,778; July, 1907, 58,064,023 lbs., value \$5,362,586. For seven months ending July, 1906, 408,460,404 lbs., value \$33,973,216; same period, 1907, 372,013,744 lbs., value \$35,022,528.

OLEO OIL.—July, 1906, 17,805,821 lbs., value \$1,459,090; July, 1907, 22,341,349 lbs., value \$1,939,751. For seven months ending July, 1906, 125,567,969, value \$10,623,566; same period, 1907, 124,399,349, value \$10,994,383.

OLEOMARGARINE.—July, 1906, 672,065 lbs., value \$62,336; July, 1907, 248,704 lbs., value \$25,020. For seven months ending July, 1906, 6,710,869 lbs., value \$596,773; same period, 1907, 2,071,808 lbs., value \$204,886.

BUTTER.—July, 1906, 2,022,335 lbs., value \$356,560; July, 1907, 326,593 lbs., value \$61,468. For seven months ending July, 1906, 15,472,294 lbs., value \$2,832,132; same period, 1907, 1,914,888 lbs., value \$425,548.

Total Meat Animals.—July, 1906, value \$2,626,683; July, 1907, value \$3,084,705. For seven months ending July, 1906, value \$24,798,466; same period, 1907, value \$22,141,945.

Total Meat Products.—July, 1906, value \$14,280,523; July, 1907, value \$16,794,928. For seven months ending July, 1906, value \$110,116,795; same period, 1907, value \$108,506,796.

